The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4340. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Unexpected Adjournment of the Commission.

The Prisoner Remanded to the Old Capitol.

THE TRIAL TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

No Truth in the Rumor that the Government Abandons its Charges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Wirz Military Commission met. The prisoner, though in the building when the commission convened, was not brought into the court-room, nor was he present at any time during to-day's proceedings. Immediately after the meeting, the Judge-Advocate moved that the court be cleared, which was done.

After several minutes' consultation the doors were opened, and the record not having been read, the Judge-Advocate said, "I have remanded the prisoner to the Old Capitol, and move that the court adjourns."

The President of the Court answered that will be the action. Judge HUGHES then said, "Before the court adjourns, I desire to be heard." The Judge-Advocate said it was not in order for the counsel for the prisoner to say anything. Judge HUGHES replied: "The counsel for the prisoner will discharge their duty. What I desired to say was this, that on behalf of the prisoner. I protest against an indefinite adjournment of the court after the plea of not guilty is entered and recorded without a trial or a discharge of the prisoner." The court thereupon adjourned.

There are surmises of various kinds indulged in as to the cause of the abrupt adjournment, and the impression prevails that the government intends to abandon the charge against the defendant for conspiracy. We are authorized to say that there is no intention to abandon any of the charges, and that the trial will be resumed to-morrow and progress regularly thenceforward.

The cause of the abrupt adjournment, to-day, was the fact that the Judge-Advocate-General deemed the prisoner not regularly brought before the commission, as his name did not appear in the order upon which the commission was convened.

It was therefore dissolved, and another order immediately issued reconvening the same commission.

The order expressing upon its face the fact that it is convened for the trial of HENRY WIRZ, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

The commission will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and the trial will probably begin anew.

The question involving the fact that WIRZ has once been arraigned, and according to well settled principles of common law cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence, will undoubtedly arise, but it is understood that the proceedings thus far had are held as entirely irregular, because WIRZ had not been ordered before the court by any competent authority. This is the case as it stands at a late hour to-night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The motion to quash the charges and specifications against Capt. WIRZ, made by the defendant's counsel, was argued principally by Judge HUGHES, who contended that they were too general and uncertain, and that the offences charged were cognizable by civil and not military courts.

The commission overruled the motion, and the prisoner then pleaded "Not guilty" to the charges against him.

Col. CHIPMAN, the Judge-Advocate, to-day suggested that the prisoner be remanded to the Old Capitol, and that the court now adjourn.

In this the court, without a formal vote, acquiesced.

Judge HUGHES wished to know to what time the court had adjourned.

Colonel CHIPMAN replied that he would notify counsel of the reassembling of the court, and then requested the witnesses in attendance to give information as to where they resided, and instructed them not to leave the city until properly discharged.

Judge HUGHES said he would like to be heard.

Col. CHIPMAN replied that under the parliamentary law there could now be no debate.

Major-Gen. WALLACE said: "The court stands adjourned, consequently there can be no argument."

Judge HUGHES—The prisoner having been arraigned, we enter our protest against breaking up the court or an indefinite adjournment. We ask for the discharge of the prisoner, or that the court proceed with his trial.

Major-Gen. WALLACE repeated that the court had adjourned.

During this colloquy the prisoner was removed from the court-room by the military guard.

The adjournment, without a day having been named for the reassembling of the court, took the counsel and spectators by surprise.

No reason is as yet known for this course, though there is a suspicion that the charge of conspiracy may be withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22—9 P. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There seems to be no doubt that the charges and specifications against Capt. WIRZ will be amended by the prosecution in several important particulars. His counsel will take issue that this cannot be done, the prisoner having already pleaded not guilty to the charges on which he was arraigned yesterday.

The Prisoner Wirz.

The appearance of WIRZ on his trial is thus described in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"WIRZ is a middle-aged man, apparently between 45 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of thin, spare figure, dark hair, whiskers and mustache, slightly mixed with gray. He has a high forehead, long nose, a keen, piercing, dark eye, which wanders restlessly around the room, and his actions betoken a quick, nervous temperament.

He looked ill at ease, care-worn and flurried. He was dressed in a black cloth coat and pantaloons, with a white shirt, collar turned down, *à la* Byron, over a thick, heavy black silk neckerchief. His head gear consisted of a well-worn, greasy-looking old silk hat, and this, with his seedy-looking, threadbare clothes, gave him a shabby-genteel appearance.

He appears to take intense interest in the proceedings, sitting cross-legged, with his right hand constantly to his mouth, pulling his moustache with his thump and forefingers in a nervous, agitated manner. He evidently appreciates the solemnity of his situation.

His counsel conversed with him frequently, but his answers seemed to be given mechanically and in monosyllables, in a low tone.

When the court-room was being cleared he was taken into the lobby, and as he passed out the spectators crowded round him for a moment, and one or two soldiers said: 'How are you, WIRZ?' as if wishing to get him to recognize them. The guard promptly prevented any one coming near him or speaking to him, but he seemed to have an instinctive dread of the spectators, for he shrunk back and sought protection of the guard, as if he apprehended some violence being done him."

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Note from Mr. Gillett, his Counsel—A Letter from Mr. Davis.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Mr. R. H. GILLETT, one of the counsel of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a note to the Albany *Argus*, says:

"Mr. DAVIS has no more information concerning his trial than others have."

In a letter from Mr. DAVIS, dated the 15th inst., to Mr. GILLETT, he says:

"I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment."

Mr. DAVIS requests Mr. GILLETT to have a conference with Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, his only other counsel, so that they may be prepared for the trial whenever it may be brought on, with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will permit.

A direct application to the proper department, asking to be informed, if not improper, when, where and before what tribunal Mr. DAVIS is to be tried, remains unanswered, because, as is supposed, neither has been actually determined by the President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.

In consequence of the President's action yesterday, in directing the Attorney-General to issue no more warrants for pardon at present, the crowd at the rooms of the latter, to-day, was largely increased, and much anxiety was manifested by those present in regard to the condition of their applications. The clerks of the office were besieged by the applicants without mercy, who appeared much chagrined at the action of the President. The President will examine at his leisure those cases which the Attorney-General has passed upon, but no new applications will be entertained at present. In regard to the scene at the President's reception, yesterday, the *Republican* of this evening has the following:

"Some fifty persons were present, most of them seeking pardons. A Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (not LAWRENCE M., he having been killed by a loyal bullet at Fort Wagner,) approached the President, and informed him that he desired a pardon. 'What have you done?' asked Mr. JOHNSON. 'I opposed secession until my State decided to go out of the Union, and then I determined to go with it. I never joined the army. I did nothing to bring on the rebellion,' was the reply. 'You,' rejoined the President, 'are like all the rest; you did nothing. Now,' he added, 'my experience is, that the men who didn't join the rebel army, but who acquiesced in rebellion, were the most mischievous and dangerous men we had. I cannot pardon you, Sir.' Mr. KEITT made several other efforts. Among other things he reminded the President that he had come all the way from South Carolina and had been in Washington some time; that hotel living here was very high, and that altogether his daily expenses were extravagantly large, and that he would like to get away as soon as he could go. The President responded that the hardships of which he complained were the direct results of the rebellion; that he did not bring on, or contribute to bring on the rebellion; that he was not responsible for and could not extricate Mr. KEITT from the difficulties he complained of, nor hasten his pardon on account of them. The President was firm. His answer was a finalty. Exit KEITT. A Mr. BIRCH, member of the late rebel Legislature of Virginia, next approached the President and applied for a pardon. Similar questions were put to him by the President as were asked Mr. KEITT. From the answers it appeared that BIRCH did nothing, only, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in obedience to instructions, he voted that Virginia should secede from the Union of the United States. That is all he did that was—'nothing.' The President refused to pardon him. [Exit BIRCH.] Next came a rebel clergyman who asked the President to grant him a pardon. 'What great sin have you committed that you come here in clerical robes and crave Executive pardon?' 'I was a rebel,' was the answer, 'and I desire your Excellency to pardon me that I may be restored to citizenship and be able to support and live under the government of the United States.' 'You rebel preachers,' responded the President, 'have done the government a great deal of harm. You have proclaimed devilish doctrines and misled the people. You forgot that it was your duty to yield obedience to the powers that be. You must rest awhile upon the stool of repentance. I decline to grant you pardon at present.' Exit reb. clergyman.

The President then remarked, addressing the entire crowd in the room, that it was a little singular that most of the non-combatants who had come here from the South for pardon assert that they did nothing, were opposed to the rebellion at the beginning, only acquiesced, and thought the rebel government ought to have surrendered earlier and stopped bloodshed; yet not one of them took advantage of the amnesty proclamation offered by Mr. LINCOLN, an act which would have shown sincerity on their part, and contributed so much toward saving the enormous expenditure of life and treasure. 'I will grant no more pardons for the present,' was the emphatic conclusion of the President, and turning to Col. BROWNING, he directed him to issue the order to the Attorney-General."

MR. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The President has ordered the commandant of Fort Warren to do all in his power to render ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the distinguished prisoner in his possession, as comfortable as possible.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The sentiments of Gov. PERRY, as expressed in his latest speech at Greenville, S. C., quoted and commended in this morning TIMES, are the same that he expressed to the President when here, accompanied by the assurance that the reforms in the political condition of South Carolina would be accomplished at an early day. He also expressed the same sentiments in public, and they were quoted in this correspondence at the time.

LABORERS WANTED.

The demand for farm hands, laborers, and house servants upon the Freedman's Bureau from the Northern, Eastern, and Middle States is very large, and threatens to go much beyond the supply. Orders have been sent to Richmond to forward several hundred hands, and the indolent planters who have haggled over the pitiful allowance of $5 per month will, ere long, find themselves minus hands at any price. The practical working of the free-labor system will solve the social and labor status of the South much quicker than Southern people generally suppose.

GEN. EWELL AFTER PARDON.

The rebel Gen. EWELL was before the President to-day seeking a pardon for his wife, who is quite wealthy. EWELL did not urge his own claims for pardon, though his application is on file.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following to SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1865.

SIR: I have been informed that the opinion prevails to some extent among the bankers and brokers of your city, that the provisions of the third section of the act of March 3, 1865, which requires collectors to deposit daily in the treasury all moneys received by them for internal duties supersede the provisions of section 44, of the act of June 30, 1864, which authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to remit, refund and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, or unjustly assessed, or excessive in amount; and therefore, that it will not be in the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay back at a future time the taxes which may be held by the Supreme Court to have been illegally assessed and collected.

A brief examination and comparison of the two sections referred to, will show this apprehension to be without foundation. The act of March 3, 1865, is an amendatory act, and repeals only such provisions of former enactments as are inconsistent with the amendments. (See section 16, to require daily deposits of all collections by each collector, and not inconsistent with the provision authorizing the refunding of taxes illegally, or in any manner improperly collected.) The authority conferred upon the commissioner to refund such taxes by drawing his draft upon the Collector of Internal Revenue, is inconsistent with the provision requiring such collectors to deposit all collections in the treasury. It became necessary, therefore, not to refuse repayment in such cases, but to substitute another mode; and taxes collected erroneously are now refunded with as much promptness as before the act of March 3, 1865, took effect.

The same section, 44, which authorized the commissioner to draw against moneys in the hands of collectors, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations under which taxes erroneously collected could be refunded, and these regulations have been changed to meet the requirements of the amended law. The commissioners are now required to make application from time to time to the Secretary to have the necessary sums placed to his credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York upon which he draws in like manner as if the monies were in the hands of collectors. It will be seen, therefore, that neither the ability to pay nor the facility with which such payments may be made to tax payers have been impaired in the slightest degree by the operation of the act of March 3, 1865.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day made the following decision: That vessels are not to be regarded as merchandise within the meaning of section 99 of the act of June 30, 1864, and the tax of one-eighth of one per cent. imposed by said section upon the sale of merchandise, is not to be assessed on the sale of vessels. In regard to dividends, the commissioner has rendered the following decision: It is held by this office that all dividends declared by any of the institutions mentioned in section 120 of the Excise Law, since the 1st day of July, 1864, are subject to the tax of five per cent., without regard to the time when the profits upon which such dividends are based were earned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed JOHN K. GOODLOE United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana, and JOHN L. WILLIAMSON Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

A Virginia State Convention, which assembled at Alexandria some months ago, adopted the proposed Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It appears, however, from newspaper articles and other indications, that there is total ignorance on that subject in the vicinity of Richmond; else there would not be such earnest advocacy of a convention to do what has already been done. As Gov. PEIRPOINT and the Legislature which assembled at Alexandria are recognized by the leading men of Virginia as legal, it occasions much comment here, that they should ignore the State Convention which assembled there under the same executive authority.

THE MATTERHORN ACCIDENT.

A Thrilling Narrative by a Survivor.

Mr. EDWARD WHYMPER, the leader and one of the survivors of the ill-fated party which recently ascended the Matterhorn, and lost four of their number in making the descent, has addressed to the *Times* a very interesting narrative of that eventful and tragic journey. The incidents of the first part of the journey did not differ from the usual course of Alpine travel. They pursued their way leisurely enough, and at 12 o'clock, having found a good position for their tent at a height of 11,000 feet, they surrendered themselves for the remainder of the day to enjoyment and scientific recreation. "Long after dusk the cliffs above echoed with our laughter, and with the songs of the guides, for we were happy that night in camp, and did not dream of calamity."

Very early the next morning the party started for the summit, and they went on smoothly until they had reached an altitude of fourteen thousand feet. Owing to the perpendicularity of the rocks they were compelled to make a detour at this point, and they then proceeded to climb up the only part of the mountain which presented considerable difficulties—difficulties occasioned, as Mr. WHYMPER explains, by the irregularities in the face of the rock having been filled up by snow and partially glazed by ice; but "still it was a place over which any fair "mountaineer might pass in safety," and only some three hundred feet high. All the party, with the exception of Mr. HADOW, who lacked not courage but experience, and had therefore to be continually assisted, completed the ascent in safety and with comparative ease. The only suggestive remark was made by poor CROZ, who, in answer to an observation which Mr. WHYMPER made on reaching the summit, that they had come up very slowly, said "Yes; I would rather go down with you and another guide alone than with those who are going." After describing the circumstances attending the ascent, the only striking feature of which was the assistance which Mr. HADOW, from want of experience, frequently required, Mr. WHYMPER proceeds as follows:

I have been requested to describe particularly the state of the party on the summit. No one showed any signs of fatigue, neither did I hear anything to lead me to suppose that any one was at all tired. I remember CROZ laughing at me when I asked him the question. We had, indeed, been moving less than ten hours, and during that time had halted for nearly two. The only remark which I heard suggestive of danger was made by CROZ, but it was quite casual, and probably meant nothing. He said, after I had remarked that we had come up very slowly, "Yes; I would rather go down with you and another guide alone than with those who are going." As to ourselves, we were arranging what we should do that night on our return to Zermatt.

We remained on the summit for one hour, and during the time HUDSON and I consulted, as we had done all the day, as to the best and safest arrangement of the party. We agreed that it would be best for CROZ to go first, as he was the most powerful, and HADOW second; HUDSON, who was equal to a guide in sureness of foot, wished to be third; Lord F. DOUGLAS was placed next, and old TAUGWALDER, the strongest of the remainder, behind him. I suggested to HUDSON that we should attach a rope to the rocks on our arrival at the difficult bit, and hold it as we descended, as an additional protection. He approved the idea, but it was not definitely settled that it should be done. The party was being arranged in the above order while I was making a sketch of the summit, and they were waiting for me to be tried in my place, when some one remembered that we had not left our names in a bottle; they requested me to write them, and moved off while it was being done. A few minutes afterward I tied myself to young TAUGWALDER and followed, catching them just as they were commencing the descent of the difficult part described above. The greatest care was being taken. Only one man was moving at a time; when he was firmly planted the next advanced, and so on. The average distance between each was probably 20 feet. They had not, however, attached the additional rope to rocks, and nothing was said about it. The suggestion was made entirely on account of Mr. HADOW, and I am not sure it even occurred to me again.

I was, as I have explained, detached from the others, and following them; but after about a quarter of an hour Lord F. DOUGLAS asked me to tie on to old TAUGWALDER, as he feared, he said, that if there was a slip TAUGWALDER would not be able to hold him. This was done hardly ten minutes before the accident, and undoubtedly saved TAUGWALDER'S life.

As far as I know, at the moment of the accident, no one was actually moving. I cannot speak with certainty, neither can the TAUGWALDERS, because the two leading men were partially hidden from our sight by an intervening mass of rock. Poor CROZ had laid aside his ax, and in order to give Mr. HADOW greater security by absolutely taking hold of his legs and putting his feet, one by one, into their proper positions. From the movements of their shoulders it is my belief that CROZ, having done as I have said, was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself; at this moment Mr. HADOW slipped, fell on him, and knocked him over. I heard one startled exclamation from CROZ, then saw him and Mr. HADOW flying downwards; in another moment HUDSON was dragged from his steps and Lord F. DOUGLAS immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment; but immediately we heard CROZ'S exclamation, TAUGWALDER and myself planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit; the rope was tight between us, and the shock came on us both as on one man. We held; but the rope broke midway between TAUGWALDER and Lord F. DOUGLAS. For two or three seconds we saw our unfortunate companions sliding downwards on their backs, and spreading out their hands endeavoring to save themselves; they then disappeared one by one, and fell from precipice to precipice on to the Matterhorn glacier below, a distance of nearly 4,000 feet in height. From the moment the rope broke it was impossible to help them.

For the space of half an hour we remained on the spot without moving a single step. The two men, paralyzed by terror, cried like infants, and trembled in such a manner as to threaten us with the fate of the others. Immediately we had descended to a safe place I asked for the rope that had broken, and to my surprise—indeed, to my horror—found that it was the weakest of the three ropes. As the first five men had been tied while I was sketching, I had not noticed the rope they employed, and now I could only conclude that they had seen fit to use this in preference to the others. It has been stated that the rope broke in consequence of its fraying over a rock; this is not the case, it broke in mid-air, and the end does not show any trace of previous injury.

For more than two hours afterward I thought every moment that the next would be my last; for the TAUGWALDERS, utterly unnerved, were not only capable of giving assistance, but were in such a state that a slip might have been expected from one or the other at any moment; I do the younger man, moreover, no injustice when I say that immediately we got to the easy part of the descent he was able to laugh, smoke, and eat as if nothing had happened. There is no occasion to say more of the descent. I looked frequently, but in vain, for traces of my unfortunate companions, and we were in consequence surprised by the night when still at the height of 13,000 feet. We arrived at Zermatt at 10:30 on Saturday morning.

Immediately on my arrival I sent to the President of the Commune and requested him to send as many men as possible to ascend heights whence the spot could be commanded where I knew the four must have fallen. A number went and returned after six hours, reporting they had seen them, but that they could not reach them that day. They proposed starting on Sunday evening, so as to reach the bodies at daybreak on Monday; but, unwilling to lose the slightest chance, Rev. J. M'CORMICK and myself resolved to start on Sunday morning. The guides of Zermatt being threatened with excommunication if they did not attend the early mass, were unable to accompany us. To several at least I am sure this was a severe trial; for they assured me with tears that nothing but that which I have stated would have prevented them from going. Rev. J. ROBERTSON and Mr. J. PHILLPOTTS, of Rugby, however, not only lent us their guide, FRANZ ANDERMATTEN, but also accompanied us themselves. Mr. PULLER lent us the brothers LOCHMATTER; F. PAYOT and J. TAIRRAZ, of Chamounix, also volunteered. We started with these at 2 A. M., on Sunday, and followed the route we had taken on Thursday morning until we had passed the Hönli, when we went down to the right of the ridge and mounted through the serace of the Matterhorn glacier. By 8:30 we had got on to the plateau at the top, and within sight of the corner in which we knew my companions must be. As we saw one weather-beaten man after another raise the telescope, turn deadly pale, and pass it on, without a word, to the next, we knew that all hope was gone. We approached; they had fallen below as they had fallen above—CROZ a little in advance, HADOW near him, and HUDSON some distance behind; but of Lord F. DOUGLAS we could see nothing. To my astonishment, I saw that all of the three had been tied with the club, or with the second and equally strong rope, and, consequently, there there was only one link—that between TAUGWALDER and Lord F. DOUGLAS—in which the weaker rope had been used.

The letters of Rev. J. M'CORMICK have already informed you respecting the subsequent proceedings. The orders from the government of the Valais to bring the bodies down were so positive that four days after the events I have just related 21 guides accomplished that sad task. The thanks of all Englishmen are due to these brave men, for it was a work of no little difficulty and of great danger. Of the body of Lord F. DOUGLAS they, too, saw nothing; it is probably arrested in the rocks above. No one can mourn his loss more deeply or more sincerely than myself; for, although young, he was a most accomplished mountaineer, hardly ever required the slightest assistance, and did not make a single slip throughout the day. He had only a few days before we met made the ascent of the Gabelhorn, a summit far more difficult, I believe to reach, than the Matterhorn itself.

I was detained in Zermatt until the 22d of July, to await the inquiry instituted by the government. I was examined first, and at the close, I handed in to the court a number of questions which I desired should be put to the elder TAUGWALDER; doing so because that which I had found out respecting the ropes was by no means satisfactory to me. The questions, I was told, were put and answered before I left Zermatt; but I was not allowed to be present at the inquiry, and the answers, although promised, have not yet reached me.

This, Sir, is the end of this sad story. A single slip, or a single false step, has been the sole cause of this frightful calamity, and has brought about misery never to be forgotten. I have only one observation to offer upon it. If the rope had not broken you would not have received this letter, for we could not possibly have held the four men, falling as they did—all at the same time, and with a severe jerk. But, at the same time, it is my belief no accident would have happened had the rope between those who fell been as tight, or nearly as tight, as it was between TAUGWALDER and myself. The rope, when used properly, is a great safeguard; but whether on rocks, or whether on snow or glacier, if two men approach each other so that the rope falls in a loop, the whole party is involved in danger; for, should one slip or fall, he may acquire, before he is stopped, a momentum that may drag down one man after another, and bring destruction on all; but if the rope is tight, this is all but impossible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HASLEMERE, Aug. 7. EDWARD WHYMPER.

Death of Prof. Aytoun, Editor of Blackwood's Magazine.

We copy from the *Scotsman* a brief notice of Professor WILLIAM E. AYTOUN, the well-known editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and son-in-law of Professor WILSON, (CHRISTOPHER NORTH,) the preceding editor. He died on the 4th inst. The *Scotsman* says:

The death of Prof. AYTOUN, which we have this morning to record, will excite regret and awaken a sense of loss far beyond the limits of this his native city, with which his life and its labors have been so intimately associated. For a number of years his state of health had been unsatisfactory. No acute or local disease had laid its hand upon him; he was rather, as he has himself on occasion expressed it, uneasy, than unwell, and he hoped and sought, by change of air and keen entrance, so far as his duties allowed, into the enjoyment of a country life, to repair the breaches of the past, and prepare a store of health against the future. For a year or two he had retired, for at least part of the Summer recess, to Blackhills, near Elgin, a residence which he had leased for the sake of the shooting and fishing, and the other country recreations of which he was so fond; and it was there that, early on Friday morning, he died, at the too early age of 52. WM. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN was born in 1813, of an old Fifeshire family. He received his education at Edinburgh University—being distinguished among his class fellows at the former by the elegance and excellence of his English and Latin compositions. In 1831, he gave to the public his first work—a poem on "Poland," the inspiration of which his impulsive and romantic spirit had doubtless drawn from the stirring events of the Polish Revolution; but the poem met with no very cordial reception. In 1840 he was admitted as an advocate. At the bar he did not make any marked figure, though he had some little reputation in criminal business. His geniality and ready wit, however, made him a favorite among his fellows of the robe. In 1845 he was fortunate enough to be appointed to the chair of Literature and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1852 the Conservative government further advanced him by making him Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. Shortly after his appointment to his chair, we believe, he married the youngest daughter of Prof. WILSON. From Oxford University he received, a year or two later, the degree of D.C.L. The "Lays of Scottish Cavaliers" was Mr. AYTOUN'S most ambitious, and it has been his most successful work; it has run through seventeen editions—at the rate of one per annum, and, from its subject and spirit, it bids fair to hold a good place in popular favor. Many of the best of the "Bon Gualtier" ballads, too, we owe to Mr. AYTOUN'S fancy and humor. "Firmilian, a spasmodic Tragedy," which he published in 1854, under the pseudonym of "T. Percy Jones," was unquestionably Mr. AYTOUN'S most effective and beneficent work. Provoked by an intelligible and praiseworthy irritation against the inflated, excited and unprincipled productions of certain youthful poets, whose heroes were always, like *Bottom*, calling out for "a part to tear a cat in, to make all split"—"Firmilian," almost without the author intending it, made an end of the "spasmodic school." "Bothwell, a Poem," the plot of which was taken from the tangled history of Mary Queen of Scots, was published in 1856, and has passed through three editions; but, though the author spent considerable pains on it both before and after it saw the light, it was not throughout nearly of even the same merit as the "Lays." In 1858, Mr. AYTOUN edited a collection of the *Ballads of Scotland;* and in the same year appeared the graceful and classical translations of the *Poems and Ballads of Goethe*, executed in common by Mr. AYTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. In 1861 was republished from *Blackwood* the novel of *Norman Sinclair*, which was certainly the least meritorious and successful of all the literary efforts of Mr. AYTOUN. since then, excepting a "nuptial ode," on the marriage of the Prince of WALES, he has published nothing with his name.

MISSISSIPPI.

Important Action of the State Convention—The Extinction of Slavery Recognized—Freedmen to be Protected.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Aug. 21.

The following constitutional amendment has just passed the convention, by a vote of eighty-six to eleven:

The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

FROM FORT MONROE.

After a Stolen Steamer.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Aug. 21.

Last evening Major-Gen. MILES received information that the steamer stolen, or said to have been stolen, from New-York about four weeks since, was seen, yesterday, passing into Watchapreague Inlet. The General consequently dispatched a detachment of about 30 men, in charge of Lieut. BOWMAN, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, to go in search of the steamer. They left here at 11 o'clock last evening, on the steamer *Blackbird*, and have not returned up to this hour, (5 P. M.)

The North Carolina "Stories" of Outrages Upon the Negroes.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 15th inst., contains an official communication from Mayor MCLEAN, of Fayetteville, in which he states that, instead of two negroes being tied up and publicly whipped in Fayetteville, that one negro, after being tried and convicted of larceny, was whipped according to the sentence and laws of the State.

Also that the statement of negroes being "tied to trees and whipped and left tied until a storm prostrated the trees" is false, the report originating from the fact that a military officer caused two sheep-stealing negroes to be tied by their thumbs to a lamp-post for two hours as a punishment for their offence.

The Mayor knows of no cases of cruelty to negroes either by civilians or the civil authorities.

R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff of Cumberland County, states that the report that he publicly whipped two negroes at Fayetteville is false.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Important Statement by General Hitchcock.

THE TERMS OF THE ORIGINAL CARTEL.

How and on What Pretext it was Broken.

The Inhuman Robbery of Our Prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: On the second page of your issue this morning, I observe an article taken from the Chicago *Republican* in reference to what is called a "new statement," puplished in the New-York *Tribune* by Mr. JULIUS HENRI BROWNE, from which I infer that Mr. BROWNE takes exception to the action of the Secretary of War with respect to the exchange of prisoners of war, in that the Secretary directed his efforts on the subject of exchange on the basis that our colored troops in the hands of the rebels should be exchanged on principles applicable to the white troops of the Union army who might have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

I have not seen the publications of Mr. BROWNE on this subject, nor those of Mr. RICHARDSON, if he has published anything, as I understand he has, of a similar character; and in the few words I propose to say I wish it understood that I felt and still feel great sympathy for those gentlemen, because of their suffering in the hands of the enemy, and have no disposition to enter into a controversy with either of them; but I feel called upon by a sense of duty to explain a few points in connection with the business of exchange, by which the public may the better understand various references to it which, from time to ima, appear in the public prints.

At an early period in the rebellion, a regular carte for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, based upon a full recognition of belligerent rights in the South, the agreement, signed by Gen. DIX and Gen HILL for the respective powers at war, being duly announced in public orders by authority.

So long as the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was respected in the South, it was faithfully observed by the Government, and there is no reason to doubt its faithful execution by the government until the end of the war, unless properly revoked by competent authority, if the rebel authorities had not most distinctly violated its terms, under circumstances, indeed, of great aggravation.

The first indication on the part of the rebels of a disposition to disregard the cartel became public through a message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to the rebel Congress, in which he distinctly informed that body Union officers who might be captured while serving with colored troops should be delivered over to the State authorities within the States where they might be captured, to be dealt with by those State authorities under State laws providing for the punishment of the crime of inciting insurrection among the slaves

When the message just referred to became known to the President, he saw an once the necessity of meeting it, and gave instructions to retain such rebel officers as might be captured, in order to be in a position to check the rebel government and restrain it from the execution of its avowed purpose in violation of the cartel.

This proceeding, initiated by the rebel government in violation of the cartel, ultimated in that cessation of exchanges which, as the history of the matter shows, became unavoidable, and which, with all its awful consequences, was entirely due to the rebel government.

Coincident with the proceedings with regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, the rebels inaugurated a system of seizing unoffending citizens of the United States, and subjecting them to maltreatment in various ways, in order to effect a particular object, which became apparent when a demand was made for their release. For this purpose quite a number of citizens of Pennsylvania were carried into captivity by Gen. LEE when he penetrated into that State in 1863.

When a demand was made for the release of this class of prisoners, it was met by a most positive declaration that no citizen prisoner in the rebel hands should be released, unless the government would enter into an agreement with the rebel authorities not to arrest any one on account of his opinions, or on account of his sympathy with the rebel cause; and this declaration was repeated again and again by the rebel authorities, whenever the government demanded the release or exchange of said citizen prisoners, among whom were included Messrs. BROWN and RICHARDSON, against whom the rebels bore a special grudge, because of their connection with the New-York *Tribune*.

It will require but the slightest glance at this subject to convince any one of the utter impossibility of acquiescing in the demand of the rebel authorities as a prerequisite to the release of the citizens they thus held in bondage. Such an agreement on the part of the United States would have been a virtue acknowledgement of the independence of the rebel Government, and would have foreclosed all proceedings of the United States against all persons whomsoever engaged in the crime of treason and rebellion. It was absolutely impossible to acquiesce in the demand of the South on that point; and this is the reason why Messrs. BROWNE and RICHARDSON, among others, were beyond the reach of the government, except through the power of its armies, which finally solved the entire question by putting an end to the rebellion itself.

At the commencement of the cessation of exchanges the rebels held a few prisoners of war over and above the number of rebels held by the government; but the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson threw the balance largely the other way, and as the prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT and Gen. BANKS were left in the South on parole, the rebel authorities determined to make use of them, not merely in violation of the cartel, but in open contempt of the laws of war. They first ordered that body of men to be assembled at a place called Enterprise, on pretence of facilitating measures for their supplie, but in reality with the distinct purpose, as we are now compelled to believe, of throwing them into the rebel ranks to meet the anticipated conflict, which, it was seen, was near at hand in East Tennessee, and which accordingly took place at the memorable battle of Chickamauga and Chattanooga; in which battles the captured prisoners paroled in the South by Gens. GRANT and BANKS took part, without having been duly exchanged, although the rebel authorities made an *ex parte* declaration of exchange in their favor without proper authority, and which was protested against by the United States.

It must be understood that the rebels might at any time have resumed tde system of exchanges agreed upon in the cartel by receding from the assumed right of bringing before their State authorities Union officers captured while serving with colored troops, and agreeing to the exchange of the colored troops themselves; but, although they never exercised or put in force the threat against officers, they would never agree to acknowledge the right of colored troops to treatment due to prisoners of war; and, as the Government of the United States had exercised the right of employing colored troops as a part of the force against the rebels, their claim to such protection as the government could give was one which did not admit of discussion.

When the rebels discovered that the suspension of exchanges was operating against them, they resorted to the horrible expedient of subjecting the prisoners they held to starvation and exposure to the elements without the protection of quarters or tents, after first robbing them of their money and most of their clothing, and, without regard to seasons or their inclemencies, in the hope of forcing the government into a system of exchanges which should have the effect, not only of leaving in their hands all of the colored prisoners they had taken, but of throwing into their ranks the entire body of prisoners held by the Federal power, then greatly in excess over the prisoners held by the rebels. This fact is proved by the declarations of the Richmond papers, at the time when a few exchanges were made, that their agent, Col. OULD, had not sent over the lines the number of prisoners equivalent to those received, but only a proportionate number, the ratio being determined by Col. OULD in view of the number of prisoners held in the South against those held in the North—the claim to hold in reserve the colored prisoners in the South having never been abandoned. This fact was further established by the official records of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, by which it appeared that, after sending several boat loads of exchanged prisoners each way, the rebels were constantly falling in debt. Upon observing this fact and noticing the publication in Richmond, I called upon the Commissary-General of Prisoners for a tabular statement of the result; and the statement showed an indebtedness in our favor of over five hundred men; which statement was handed to the Secretary of War, who thereupon directed an order to Gen. GRANT to assume the entire direction of the matter of exchanges, with authority to give such orders as he might think proper on the subject. Gen. GRANT at once reverted to first principles, and directed that Col. OULD or the rebel authorities should be notified that colored troops should be treated as prisoners of war, when captured; and as the rebels were not willing to accede to this requirement, no further exchanges were made.

Upon the receipt at the War Department of the first intelligence of the inhuman treatment to which our prisoners were subjected at Richmond, the Secretary of War, without a moment's hesitation, gave instructions to our agent of exchange at Fortress Monroe to send forward supplies from the public stores for their relief; and large quantities of provisions and clothing were accordingly sent for distribution among the prisoners, and every possible effort was made to afford that sort of relief, even at the hazard of large portions of the supplies being wasted, or, what was worse, misappropriated to the benefit of our enemies, who, it soon appeared, made use of those supplies for their own advantage, leaving our prisoners still to suffer. But even this did not destroy the hope of the Secretary that some portion of the supplies would at least be permitted to reach their destination, and the orders to send that relief were left in force until the rebels themselves, shamed, perhaps, by the scandalous state of things, then likely to become historical, refused to receive any further supplies through the agents of the government.

In the meantime, the sympathies of friends in the North naturally became awakened, and large quantities of supplies of all kinds were sent to Fortress Monroe, whence they were forwarded for the relief of the prisoners at Richmond; but the moment they passed beyond the control of our agents, they fell into the hands of the most unprincipled and shameless scoundrels that ever disgraced humanity. It is in proof that large quantities of supplies, furnished by the benevolence of the North for the relief of suffering humanity in Southern prisons, were piled up in sight of the objects for whose relief those supplies were sent, but beyond the line of the prison guards; and while the prisoners were thus in sight of their own boxes, they were not only forbidden to touch them, but compelled to witness depredations upon them by the guards themselves, who feasted upon their contents, leaving the victims of war a prey to that merciless barbarism which will make one of the darkest pages in the history of a rebellion which will itself remain an astonishment to all posterity for its almost causeless existence.

Many have supposed that it was in the power of the government to afford relief to the prisoners in the South by a resort to a retaliatory treatment of rebel prisoners in the North. It is difficult to meet a suggestion of this kind by an appeal to the instincts of civilized humanity, because the mere suggestion supposes the absence of those instincts, and implies a willingness to see the public sentiment degraded into barbarism, which would have put the nation itself on the footing of savages, whose only excuse for their barbarity is their ignorance and their exclusion from the civilized world. The day must come when every true American will be proud of the reflection that the government was strong enough to crush the rebellion without losing the smallest element of its humanity or its dignity, and stands before the world unimpeached in its true honor and glory.

It is proper that I should say that this statement is made upon my individual responsibility, and without the knowledge of the Secretary of War, who, it is well known, carefully abstains from appearing before the public in the newspapers, and is content to leave his deeds to proclaim their own history and make their own defence.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

Odd Fellowship.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Northern New-York met this morning. Nothing of moment was done until this afternoon, when JOHN H. SELKREG, of Ithaca, was installed Grand Master; WM. GOULD, of Buffalo, Grand Warden; GEORGE J. GARDINER, of Syracuse, Grand Treasurer, (for the ninth time;) FREDERICK EMERSON, of Watertown, Deputy Grand Master; CHARLES A. MARVIN, of Brooklyn, Grand Representative. The Grand Lodge has agreed to take up the report of the union of the two jurisdictions of Northern and Southern New-York at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The officers of the Grand Encampment were elected and installed. JOHN H. WHITE, of Albion, was elected Grand Representative.

Return of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment—A Forger Held to Bail.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Gov. ANDREW has received a letter, dated Aug. 17, from Col. HALLOWELL, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, which says that his command would probably sail for Boston on board the United States transports *Charles Thomas* and *Gen. Meigs* on the 21st.

LUTHER C. GALLAGHER, who was arrested in New-York, charged with forging orders for the commutation of rations of soldiers who had been confined in rebel prisons, to the amount of $8,000, was brought before United States Commissioner HALLET to-day, and, waiving an examination, was held in $15,000 bail for trial.

Trotting in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The anticipated trot between *Young Morrill*, of Hartford, and *Harry Clay*, of New-York, for $2,000, did not come off on account of lameness of the former, his ankle having been sprained. *Clay* trotted with *General Meade*, formerly named *Flyaway*, and won easily in 2:42, 2:39 and 2:43. Much indignation was expressed by the large crowd present, because no announcement of *Morrill's* lameness was made till after they had paid the time money.

Accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Four Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, ran into a culvert which had been washed away by the storm last night. The engineer, firemen, express messenger and one passenger killed, and three passengers injured, though not seriously.

From Charleston.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. BAXTER, from Charleston, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing papers of Saturday, the 19th. We are under obligations to Mr. H. GORHAM for papers,

The Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of Boston:

Capital stock	$1,500,000
Loans	2,452,806
Specie	318,237
Due from other banks	161,816
Due to other banks	281,668
Deposits	838,470
Circulation	263,949

Only one bank now makes return.

Contribution to the Widow of Police Officer Walker.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please add the inclosed one dollar to the contribution of "one half day's pay" of "Policeman," for the benefit of the family of the late THOS. WALKER.

SYMPATHY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

Received from the Editor of the New-York TIMES $6, being contributions for the benefit of the widow of Policeman WALKER. DANIEL CARPENTER,

Inspector Metropolitan Police.

Inspector CARPENTER will be happy to receive subscriptions.—ED. TIMES.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE YORKVILLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANIES CENSURED BY A CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday over the body of JOHN E. DEAN, who was instantly killed on Monday night by being run over by a train of cars on the New-Haven Railroad at Yorkville. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was submitted to the jury, which rendered the following verdict:

"That JOHN E. DEAN came to his death by being first struck by the Harlem up-train due at Eighty-sixth-street at 8:09 P. M.; and further that he was run over by the New-Haven down-train due at the said time and place, and it is our opinion that death was caused by being run over by the New-Haven down-train. We further censure the New-Haven Railroad Company for the rate of speed run in passing this station; and further, that the platforms in the centre of the track used by the Harlem Company, is a most dangerous man-trap, and we recommend its immediate removal."

Deceased was a butcher by occupation, 59 years of age, and a native of New-York

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. VIII.

Property-Taxes.

To a certain extent, direct and indirect taxes are the complements of each other, as are also poll-taxes, income-taxes and property-taxes. Each reaches a class or condition which the others would have overlooked. "He that escapeth from the sword of Hazael shall Elisha slay." A poll-tax and an income-tax alone would enable the owner of vast tracts of uncultivated lands, near large cities, to go "scot free," while that property, though producing nothing, was daily augmenting in value sufficient to make its owner a millionaire. In this dilemma to the public, down comes the tax on real estate, providing not only that the community shall derive a share of the profits from that enhancement of values, but that the owner shall be forced to sell or make improvements—a most important consideration, since otherwise the inhabitants of every city and town might be shut in as closely as if they were besieged by an enemy. Viewed in this light, a tax upon property becomes, in certain localities, a blessing of no small magnitude, furthering instead of retarding the march of improvement.

For very obvious reasons such a measure has long found disfavor in the United Kingdom. So considerable a proportion of the property of that country is locked up in castles and parks, in costly collections of works of art or rarities, that the aristocracy and wealthy interests have set their faces sternly against any equitable and general assessment on real and personal estate. The land-tax, though not yielding one-tenth of what it ought to do to the Crown, is a specimen of the abuses which are still perpetrated there by the ruling classes. It was first imposed by Parliament in 1692, to replace the various subsidies previously granted. The valuation then established has never since been changed, though the rate per pound on the rental has gone up from one shilling to four, at which it has been made perpetual, and in many parts capitalized and redeemed. In 1692 rents did not average ten per cent. of their present amounts throughout the northern counties, while there was the further injustice done of rating the properties of landlords favorable to the reigning Stuart dynasty too low. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, the proceeds of this tax amounted to about three and a quarter millions of pounds sterling.

"Direct taxes on property," says BRANDE'S *Cyclopædia*, "have been the curse of every country into which they have been introduced; and are at once a consequence and a cause of a low and an impoverished state of society. To evade them people that are not poor counterfeit poverty; some of the most powerful incentives to industry and economy are, in consequence, destroyed, at the same time that inferior stock, machinery, &c., are made use of. Such taxes are, besides, most unpopular, as well from their providing an odious, though ineffectual, inquisition into the affairs of individuals, as from their being direct." We quote this extract, which is in accordance with prevalent opinions on the other side of the Atlantic, rather as a curiosity in its line than with a view of refuting its errors in theory and fact. In examining the subject of an *income*-tax we shall have occasion to show that precisely the same objections are preferred against it that the writer brings against one on property, and with about equally good reason in both cases.

Another writer (MCCULLOCH) objects to tax on property, because it would operate against civilization and the fine arts, discouraging the formation of private libraries, collections of paintings, statuary and the like. The experience of this country, we think, does not bear out the idea as to libraries; and the growth of the fine arts is now proceeding at probably as rapid a rate on this continent as in Europe. There seems, however, a propriety in either exempting altogether, or assessing at a lower rate than ordinary, certain articles of this description, in return for which the owners ought to exhibit them occasionally to the public, either on their own premises or elsewhere. What could have a more wholesome effect, for example, than the exhibition of a set of excellent pictures for an hour or two in our public schools, accompanied with suitable remarks on the characteristics of first-class works of art? The benefits to be derived from such an occasional display before our "young barbarians," would be almost incalculable.

The only objection of weight to a property-tax is inequality in assessing, either from the ignorance or partiality of the officers chosen for that purpose. Nothing is more certain than that vast amounts, both of real estate and personal property, thus escape altogether, while in different localities various *rates* of valuation are established, all productive of more or less inequality. The selection of officers is usually left to the people, and it is natural that some of "the elect" may so far desire to seek public favor as to lean as lightly as possible upon their friends and neighbors. It has long been a standing complaint that while houses and lots in cities have been assessed well up to their true value, farms, and other property in the rural districts, are commonly rated at barely one-half or two-thirds of what they would bring if publicly offered for sale.

The best method of obviating this abuse would seem to be a State valuation of all property, made say once in five or ten years. One or two commissioners appointed for this purpose, could cooperate with the local officers, and thus arrive at a pretty accurate valuation in each case. In the large cities, where wealth consists chiefly of personal property, and the wheels of fortune and misfortune revolve rapidly, it seems advisable that a State agent should go his rounds annually with the local officers. No mere conference of assessors in cities or counties can do more than make a loose approximation to the reality.

In many localities there is apt to be very unjust method of assessing, desirable tracts of land on the outskirts of cities being valued, not at what they would bring at public auction as building lots, but at what they are worth as farm lands or commons, the worth being measured by *income*. This is a piece of favoritism to the owners granted at the expense of the whole community, and is essentially unjust. No such distinction ought to be recognized in any case whatever. There is one only correct method of assessing property, namely, rating it at what it would bring if then offered publicly for sale. It is no favor to the proprietor to reduce the amount one-fourth or one-third, provided the rule be adopted universally, for in all such cases loss arising from this false mode of valuation has to be made up by the imposition of a higher rate; and if it be not universally adopted, the lenity shown to one is at the expense of the community.

Real estate and mortgages or other liens held upon them ought not both to be taxed at their full values, since the amount of the latter is by so much a deduction from the worth of the former. But, inasmuch as the giving of such obligations is of frequent occurrence, and involves a vast deal of litigation in the aggregate, it would seem only reasonable that mortgages should be taxed sufficiently to defray all expenses connected with them, for which purpose a charge of one-fourth of one-third of one per cent. would not be too heavy upon the holder of such a claim.

Whether the mortgager should pay the full tax assessed upon his property, or the mortgagee for the amount of his claim upon it, is a question which it is difficult to decide in the light of either strict equity or sound political economy. If the law did not arbitrarily fix a rate of interest, beyond which it is made criminal to go, payment of the tax, like the rate of interest, might be left to the parties making the contract. A few general observations will not be out of place here: First, laws should not be altered with reference to the past, so that the tax which was assumed by or imposed on one party, at the time of making the contract, can be shifted from his shoulders to those of the other. As the statute originally stood, it was one of the considerations that led to the engagement, which might be either advantageous or the contrary, according to the party taxed. Second, since it is desirable that rates of interest in adjoining States should be as nearly as possible uniform, until they shall cease attempting to regulate that matter, it seems proper that where six per cent. is the rate, the mortgager should pay the tax; and *vice versa* where the rate is higher. Third, there is great need of occasional conferences between the Legislatures of neighboring States for the purpose of establishing laws as nearly uniform as may be on valuing and assessing property, taxing mortgages and the like. But, fourth, all such measures should have reference only to future engagements, any retrospective action being equivalent so far to the annulling of contracts. Fifth, the imposition of the tax upon this or that party in future is of less consequence to the public interests than adhering strictly to the rule after it has been established. Sixth, believing all usury laws to be detrimental rather than beneficial in the end, to borrower as well as lender, we should be glad to see them abolished, a specified rate of interest being chargeable only when the parties have failed to put it in the agreement. With the disappearance of such relics of feudalism, the tax on mortgages will also "regulate itself."

In the classification already made, property-taxes have been set apart exclusively for State or municipal purposes; consequently they are not supposed to come before Congress for action during the forthcoming revision of our tax laws.

THE WATERING PLACES.

LONG BRANCH.

The Flirtation Question—Juvenile Flirtations—Adult Flirtations—Flirtations Ordinary and Extraordinary—Married Flirts—Flirts Classified and Dismissed—The Hebrew Hotel—Watering-Place Landlords—Who are at Long Branch—The Chivalry, the Nobility and the Military—The Coming Hop.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865.

The longer I stay at Long Branch, the longer I long to stay, and am grieved at the reflection that all things have an end—except wedding rings and the beach; for each day brings forth a new delight. People talk about the monotony of the ocean; but are there any two days when the broad sea presents the same aspect? I arise every morning and go down and look at it, as if I had never seen it before; and I feel like shaking hands with it every time I make its acquaintance. And why not shake hands with it, pray? If you can rush into its foamy arms, (and the poets say you can,) why can't you shake its foamy hand? We have the testimony of the psalmist that the waves clap their hands—which settles the point that they have 'em. If there were nothing to do at Long Branch but to pay assiduous court to the sea, it does seem to me that the employment would never grow wearisome—at least while the Summer stays. There would, no doubt, be a change in the character of the frequenters of this resort, however, in that case; there would possibly be more of refinement and culture, and less of shoddy and show—which would not be "near so lively" a condition of things as now, whatever else it would be.

After deliberate cogitation, I have quite settled in my mind the fact that more people come here to "flirt" (what a pretty word!) than for any other one purpose. The thing is going on continually, under my very eyes and knows. I did mean to give the subject the go-by, but I am convinced of the absurdity of so doing the longer I live. Why, the very babies flirt! You should look into the parlor of our hotel just after supper, when the children are dancing. They have precedence for a half-hour or so, before the grown-up dancers come. There you see hilarious boys and elastic little girls taking their first lessons in the art of flirtation, while the mammas sit by and look on admiringly. There is even a belle among them—a darling little flaxen-haired angel in a white pinafore, whose giggle is full of budding promise. They have their little jealousies, their little preferences, their heart-trials and triumphs; and, like their elders, they carry the ball-room "attachment" to the beach, where they build sand-houses in partnership, and dwell in them amicably. As for the elders, they do not build sand-houses, perhaps, but they erect castles in Spain. Much may be said in excuse of those young men who pass the hours in gentle dalliance, for there are beautiful women here to tempt them—dark-eyed houris and fair-haired blondes—who exhale the "perfume of delight" (to say nothing of musk) wherever they move. I forgive the young men; but what excuse can I make for the ladies? A "humblier" lot of young chaps than are on exhibition here, I do not think were ever got together by any mere accident at an American watering-place before. Indeed, the ladies make complaint on that score—and flirt all the same.

To be sure, Fitz Frisky is here. He is always in bloom. That young man never grows old like the rest of us. I met him, some centuries ago, when I was young, at Niagara—my first watering-place; and I have met him every summer since wherever I have traveled. I bade him adieu, last Summer, on a Lake Superior steamer, and now I find him here—changed in no sense—still dawdling with Araminta, still parting his hair in the middle, still wrestling with his eye-glass, still fondling his adolescent whisker. He is ubiquitous. I cannot fly him. He stops at all the hotels. I escape him at the Metropolitan, and he turns up at the Mansion House. There is one place where he never is seen, namely, at the bath. I have suspicions that he is hanging distributed on various hooks in one of SAM'S bath houses during the bathing hour, but in the surf he never is.

And flirting goes on night and day.

It is early morning. I stroll across the lawn to one of those cool summer-houses, where you sit at ease and gaze out upon the beautiful sea. These summer-houses have a very intellectual aspect. They are "all top," like SHAKSPEARE, and Dr. PRITCHARD, the wife-murderer. The delicious morning breeze plays through open arches coolingly. Here sits a comfortable looking old gentleman, happy with his cigar, his TIMES and his dog, all at once, the latter dozing on his master's lap. Some have opera glasses, and gaze out upon the sea, or watch the flying fish-hawks—always objects of interest. Mature married couples sit squarely, and—yes, it is inevitable, there is a young fellow looking "unutterable things" into the eyes of a gushing damsel who is toying tenderly with his long silky side whiskers. Let us go to breakfast.

One would think that at the table people might eat. But just above me, on the opposite side, a desperate young lady is "at it," talking the silliest things (in view of the elevated tone she is forced to use,) to a young man half-a-dozen seats further up, and across the table from her. There is no help for it. The young man is evidently "unwilling," but his monosyllables and devotion to his breakfast, do not have the effect of silencing the desperate young lady. She "fights it out on that line" during the continuance of the meal, and renews the contest afterward on the piazza.

The bathing hour brings a brief lull in this employment—for who can "look love to eyes that speak again" when the roaring surf is ever at hand to upset the parties, *sans ceremonie?* There are honest lovers—married and other—who take their ladies valorously round the waist, in the water, and assist them with downright earnestness in the glorious sport of the hour; but there's no "flirting" about that. An earnest, honest manifestation of affection is a thing I much admire; but there's no true love about a "mere flirtation," you know—the truth's so trite that it's a platitude to mention it. An acquaintance between a lady and gentleman, which looks ultimately to marriage, has nothing to do with this subject. Indeed, the most confirmed female flirts I see, are married ladies; and they *do* do it with a relish. What would you think to see a lady sitting on a sofa in the parlor, with her husband lying fast asleep with his head in her lap and a handkerchief over his face, and by her side a killing moustache with a young man attached, with whom she holds low conversation, into whose eyes she looks with meaning gaze, and whose cheek she playfully taps with her fan? What *would* you think? That is what I saw, the other day, and I decline to say what I thought.

Let us exhaust the subject, and dismiss it finally. There are four distinct types of the flirt masculine. First, the timid, who blushes, (unnecessarily, certainly!) who says, "Yes'm—hah!—y-eas—yes," and who finally disgusts. Second, the confident, who waltzes divinely, who quotes BYRON, and who is the especial favorite of the sex. Third, the surly, who is not handsome, who stands on his dignity, who has a serene contempt of good-looking fellows, and is on nettles about them all the time. Fourth, the merry, who does it "just for fun," and distributes his favors with the widest impartiality. This last class, we may suppose, furnished the wag who put up, among the other notices on the door-post of the Metropolitan, an announcement that he had lost his heart, requesting the finder to return the same to the office and receive the owner's thanks.

The hotels are still full and running over. Rooms are very scarce, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. I have been able at last to bid adieu to sofas, and though my room is not a palatial apartment, it is a good deal better than none; be it ever so humble, there's no place like a room—when hotels are crowded. One gets to entertain a profound respect for these watering-place landlords, after a brief acquaintance. Your genuine watering-place landlord is no mere commonplace grubber after dimes, Sir; he is a monarch—and his subjects pay him tribute—at the rate of $4 a day per *kopf*. I have a great awe of him. Those who are under the dominion of the hotel-keepers of Long Branch at present are, as is well known, in large part New-Yorkers and New-Jerseymen; but, as is not so well known, there are also here Tennesseeans, Georgians, Havanese, Marylanders, Alabamians, Illinoisians, Missourians, Louisianians, Canadians, Californians, Londoners, Bostonians. Kentuckians and Mexicans. There are also representatives of Nebraska and Utah, at least one Lord and one Count, a sprinkling of Major-Generals, and smaller officers in larger numbers. So far as I have had an opportunity to observe, the Southerners are all good Union men here—whatever they may have been at home—and avoid all "airing" of the old "plantation manners," with which they were wont to obscure their title to the reputation of gentlemen in former days. The army officers are (as they have, I hope, earned the right to be) the special heroes of the hour, here as otherwhere; and there is some little jealousy manifested toward them by gentlemen of the Fitz Frisky stamp, who have a great contempt for shoulder-straps. No doubt their offence—if I may be allowed a pun—is rank.

The third grand hop of the season at the Metropolitan occurs on Thursday evening of this week, and is being looked forward to with especial interest, for this is the high noon of the hop season. Expect a remarkable "crush," and the most magnificent toilets yet displayed, when Thursday evening comes.

WILHELM.

SARATOGA.

Height of the Season Passed—A Retrospective Glance—Jeff. Davis—How he was Ironed, what he Said and Did, by an Eye Witness of the Scene—Miserable Accommodations for Travelers—An Exception.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865.

The height of the season at this place has already passed by, and gradually the hotels are being thinned out by families and single individuals taking their departure for home, or a temporary sojourn in the mountains, or on the sea-coast, preparatory to resuming the normal condition of their lives respectively. Of course every train brings in a greater or less number of fresh visitors, who, tired of the Summer haunts elsewhere, come to the Springs—some to get their stomachs cleansed for the Fall campaign—more, I opine to say, they have visited Saratoga,—it is so fashionable. Spasmodic attempts are made to extend the season into September, but with only partial success. The regular "hops" and the semi-weekly balls are given at the more pretentious hotels; but while the ladies dress as richly and look as charmingly as ever, there is a terrible falling off in number—a fact more agreeable to a majority of those who participate in the pleasures of Terpischore than to the landlords—a not unnatural difference of feeling; but the hotel-keepers have made a pile of money the present season, and can well afford to look on now in an amiable mood and see people enjoy themselves in a rational way.

In taking a retrospective glance at the scenes of the last six weeks, a disinterested observer is amazed at the vast amount of money squandered, and the great inconvenience submitted to by well-to-do people, just to be uncomfortably fashionable. Hundreds of husbands and fathers have expended their thousands upon thousands in the heartless endeavor to shine brilliantly in the social sphere, or outshine somebody else, and have received in return nothing but headaches, heartaches, and the consciousness of time and money expended to no useful purpose. One gentleman—and a model man in most all the relations that adorn life—says to me, "The season has cost me $25,000, including preparations for the visit and incidental expenses;" and this man is only the representative of a large class. I could not help thinking how much real good all the money thus wasted might have done, had it been appropriated to the relief of the really needy throughout the land—for instance, if it had been given to the widows and children of soldiers, (whose protectors laid down their lives that these very men might live,) who are now struggling and toiling to keep the wolf from their doors. How many deserving young men, with refined, amiable and respectable families to support, a few thousand dollars would place in easy circumstances; how many outcasts from society might be reclaimed; and what a host of children now in the slough of despond might be placed on the right road of life, and be prepared for future happiness, by the proper use of these wasted sums. If it is wicked to hoard money, it is certainly criminal to waste it upon useless or imaginary pleasures. I do not desire to carry the idea that all, or even a majority of those who visit Saratoga, are of this class—but there are enough of them to give color and tone to society; enough to excite the emulation and arouse the jealousy of the less fortunate in worldly affairs. As a rule, these people are the very parvenues of society. Having suddenly acquired wealth, a want of proper education, and early associations, unfit them to enjoy themselves in the new sphere in which they move in a rational way. As a class, too, wealthy people are proverbially mean, with here and there a brilliant exception; while they scatter money lavishly, right and left, to gratify their own prurient desires, it would be like squeezing a dead man, to obtain a liberal donation from some of them to assist the suffering or aid in establishing any institution tending to elevate the people or give dignity and character to the nation. I remember some years ago, a now popular musical genius was fired with an idea, which since, to some extent, has been developed to the vast benefit of the people of this country and elevation of the nation, as such abroad. The press had duly chronicled the liberality of a certain wealthy gentleman, and the young aspirant for fame and honors, in the simplicity of his soul, thought this man, of all others, would be most likely to listen to his project and aid it, if meeting with the approval of his judgment. The enthusiastic individual spent two weeks in the vain effort of finding an opportunity to speak of his scheme, and when, finally meeting face to face the object of his adoration, and in whom he had centred all his hopes, and after explaining briefly the mission, was met with the chilling response, "That is not in my line," and walked off as unconcernedly as if a fly had rubbed against his nose. The poison was more in the manner than in the refusal itself. How many bright hopes have been crushed unnecessarily by sordid, penurious man, when even an encouraging word might have been a seed sown in good time, with an abundant harvest in the future, never can be known until that great day when the hearts of all men shall be brought up for analysis.

Yet there is a bright phase of Saratoga society—a refined class, both in manners and mind, who shrink from its dissipations and have enjoyments peculiarly their own; but so small is this class as not to be noticed except by the close observer. Men and women of culture flit about noiselessly and unobtrusively, drinking Congress water regularly, partaking of their regular rations of food, and enjoying many hours of sleep. If they mingle in the thronged parlors, it is as shadows, having no place there, being overwhelmed by the powdered, bedaubed and over-dressed parvenue millionaires or hundred-thousandaires, who should bear in mind that the poet says:

> "Though wealth thy native insolence inflame,
> An upstart ever is the same."

Of the scores who have left this and other similar places for home, with tarnished reputations and blighted hopes, heartsick and despondent, who have become absorbed in the present and reckless of the future, it would be in vain to speak. The best lessons in the world are those purchased by experience, and if this does not produce a change for the better, nothing else can. But Saratoga is no exception to watering-places generally.

A WORD FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

In behalf of the host of people who may wish to visit Saratoga another season, let me beg that more attention be paid to the comfort of passengers between New-York and this place than has been the case the present year. The railroad routes and some of the steamboat lines are conducted in a manner disgraceful to all concerned. I have traveled some in my day, and if there are any worse managed routes in the country (always excepting the one connecting the metropolis with the capital of the nation) I have yet to find them. The railway routes are deficient in accommodations and too many of the employes are deficient in the commonest courtesies of life. Reaching the cars in New-York, the best of the old-fashioned cars (for there are no modern cars) are reserved for "gentlemen accompanied by ladies;" and single gentlemen without crinoline are unceremoniously thrust into what is inappropriately known as a "gentlemen's smoking car." It should be called "the loafers' groggery," for smoking, drinking, tobocco squirting, profanity and gambling are indulged in to the fullest extent. The car or cars thus appropriated are generally crowded to excess, more or less full-fare passengers being compelled to stand in these pest-houses until room is made by the arrival of passengers at their places of destination, or by some more knowing than the rest, stealing an opportunity to secure a seat in one of the half-filled ladies' cars. Remonstrance is in vain. I have tried that, and upon asking for a seat have been coolly told, "You should have thought of that before buying your ticket." If on the trip a gentleman is so fortunate as to secure a seat surreptitiously in one of the ladies' cars, he is not free there from unnecessary annoyances; for the trains on these roads seem to have been turned into traveling peddlers' vans, and every few minutes one is jostled by some person who has the run of the train to sell what few care to buy, or, if they do, could and should provide themselves with before starting from the depot. Water is dealt out by the half tumbler-full, and if some thirsty wight wants more, he is abruptly told that he can't have it—the water-boy, being one of the speculators, tries to economize his time. The annoyances on the railroad routes are quite too numerous to mention, and on the steamboat lines the accommodations are little better; for if a passenger secures something to eat and a place on deck to sleep, and escapes being robbed by some of the numerous gangs of thieves, male and female, who haunt the night boats, he may consider himself fortunate. A man alone can manage to get along very well, but if he has a lady with him it is not so pleasant. To secure a moderate degree of comfort, state-rooms should be engaged a long time beforehand, or the traveler will find all the spare ones in the hands of speculators or others, who ply a profession on these boats not to be mentioned to ears polite. Perhaps these evils cannot be corrected; but I think it could be done by a little management. To the general condemnation of the carrying routes between Albany and New-York there is one creditable exception, and, so far as the experience of all travelers whom I have heard express an opinion, only one. I refer to the People's Line of day boats—the *C. Vibbard*, Capt. HITCHCOCK, and *Daniel Drew*, Capt. TALLMAN. Travelers returning to New-York will find these boats not only comfortable, but managed by courteous officers and polite attendants, and a bountifully-supplied table—rare things to meet with in these times, when a majority of men hold a penny so near the eye as not to see the dollar.

JEFF. DAVIS.

As some doubt has been felt in regard to the conduct of JEFF. DAVIS and CLAY when brought to Fortress Monroe, and what was said and done at that time, the following statement, coming as it does from a witness to the whole proceedings, may not be without interest, even at this late day. Preparations were commenced to receive DAVIS and his co-conspirators as early as the 15th day of May last, when it was supposed all the persons captured with DAVIS would be incarcerated at this fort; and for their accommodation the officers on duty there were required to vacate ten casemates overlooking the parade-ground. CLAY and DAVIS arrived on the 22d of May, and were as quietly landed as possible near the water battery. Col. PRITCHARD, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and DAVIS, entered the fort arm in arm, surrounded by a guard of soldiers. DAVIS assumed a defiant air and marched with a firm step to the quarters assigned him; while CLAY, on the contrary, appeared to feel the weight of his sins or else feared what was to come. DAVIS had on a military cloak, gray pants, light-colored slouched hat—brim turned up on either side; hair quite gray, and his face covered with beard. Notwithstanding his erect carriage, he was evidently much emaciated but determined not to quail in the presence of his captors. Taking a look at the cell—he did not like it, said it was damp, and made other futile objections to being incarcerated there; objections were also made as to the quality of the food—soldiers' rations; indeed, wonderful as it may appear to some, he did not much relish any of his surroundings. But when the leg irons were produced, he remonstrated against the use of such means of securing him, referring to the cell as being strong enough for all practical purposes, and finally demanded to see the commanding officer. This officer was absent; so Capt. STILLAN, who had the rebel chief in custody, finding that force must be used to carry out his orders, ordered up a number of soldiers, who, as gently as possible, laid the traitor upon his back on a bedstead, and while being held in this position, the ankle irons were put on and riveted. The culprit remonstrated all the while, declaring himself to be "an innocent man, a soldier and a gentleman." A few days after this affair DAVIS was quite unwell, when the irons were removed from his legs and have not since been put on, though his health is now good—better, it is said, than for several years past. He is now permitted to walk on the parade every morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, accompanied by two sentinels with an officer. Sometimes it is Gen. MILES, sometimes other officers on duty in the fort. He talks freely, and is in much better spirits since allowed this liberty and a better quality of rations have been furnished. Two sentinels are his constant companions night and day. The furniture of his cell consists of an army bedstead, two blankets, with sheets and pillows, one chair, small pine table, two lamps, a Bible and prayer-book.

E. A. P.

EASTERN WATERING PLACES.

Rye-Beach—Admiral Farragut—Isles of Shoals—The Dictator and Agamenticus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RYE BEACH, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

Summer resorts on the Atlantic seaboard are much less numerous than on the Sound and in the vicinity of New-York. This may be owing to the proximity of the mountains and more northern situation of this region, or to the ocean sea breezes, which penetrate inland to a considerable extent. Probably the most extensive summering resort east of Nahant is Rye Beach, 50 miles from Boston, on the Eastern Railroad. Aside from the farmers' houses, very many of which "accommodate" visitors, there are four hotels. There are nearly a thousand people here and at the Isles of Shoals. Boston is most strongly represented in this number, although before the war there used to be large representations of families from the West and South. Boston gives character to the place, and the order and propriety of the "Hub" is perceptible. Fashion bears sway to a sufficient extent, although the place is more retired and practical in its character than our largest Summer resorts, visitors appearing to live in, on, and from the water, and deriving sufficient excitement and pleasure therefrom.

The beach, though but a mile in length, is preeminently the finest of all we are acquainted with. Others are longer and graced with a handsomer background, but nothing can exceed the hard sand of this, in which the wheel makes no indentation on its even and gentle inclination, far out into the waves, with hardly a rock to mar it. Nothing but the artistic skill of nature could have formed such a beautiful and grand landing-place as this from the waves of the ocean. Such an opportunity for driving is well improved, but not so much so as the bathing. That is the fashion of fashions here. Nature's democratic bath-tub of the ocean must be patronized by great and small, old and young. About 10 o'clock bathing begins, and the beach from the bordering bath-houses beyond the furthest breakers is a scene of life and frolic. The hotel attendants ring the bathing-bell, parties from the private houses cross the pastures knapsacked with *robes d'eau*. It is curious to observe the multitude in their oceanic uniform enjoying the flow of spirits which the waves impart. Different parties dot the beach throughout its length. In the serf they take hold of hands, and the electrical circle receives its shock from the breaking, foaming, blood-prompting wave. When out fishing we have heard the shouting further than the voices of the waves. In the afternoon the bathing clothes line the fences and railing; walking and studying the ocean air is in order. The place is eminently fitted for recuperating the jaded system and fitting it for the wear and tear of city work. Truly, the contrast is agreeable between sitting on the piazza here and enjoying the murmur of the waves, and working in the counting-room with the unceasing clatter of the street dinning the ear. We do not wonder that the place is increasing in its fame and number of visitors every year. It is agreeable to add to this a still greater falling off in the number of mosquitoes, so that now one is a curiosity.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been staying for three weeks at the Atlantic House. The visitors at this and the Ocean House have tendered him two receptions, which were the gayest affairs of the season. The Admiral is extensively engaged in correspondence connected with the department at Washington. Probably statements respecting those who had previously been connected with the United States Navy, but afterward joined the rebellion, and in furtherance of President JOHNSON'S Amnesty mechanism. The Admiral rarely bathes. It probably is a matter of surprise to the conscientious every-day bathers that the Admiral, old sea-dog as he is, does not find it necessary to dip in the Atlantic once in twenty-four hours. May-be he thinks that hearty, fresh ocean air is a good enough "sea-weed tonic" for sailor or landsman.

The Isles of Shoals are distant nine miles from the beach and 14 from Portsmouth. With the latter place they are connected by the steamer *Pioneer*, which leaves Portsmouth daily at 10¾ o'clock. The Appledore House has 250 guests. It is our *beau ideal* of a Summer recruiting place. There are no bathing opportunities. But to bathe one's lungs with the rich, invigorating sea air is, perhaps, as satisfactory as either extreme of external application of the bath, as at the beach, or internal ditto, as at Saratoga. The thermometer and wind on this island vary but little day after day. You have all the advantages of ship-life without any of the inconveniences. Of course there is the usual list of natural curiosities—the Spaniards' graves, JOHN SMITH'S monument, the old windmill, Miss UNDERHILL'S chair, &c. At Rye-Beach, and more particularly at the Isles of Shoals, there is a simplicity and soberness of dress and life, as rare as hopeful, in these times of moral and financial recklessness.

We have visited both the *Dictator* and *Agamenticus*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, the former before and the latter after their race to Portland. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* probably expresses Eastern sentiment on their relative merits, when it calls the *Agamenticus* "a fine vessel;" and says of the *Dictator*, "the best thing the Navy Department can do with her, is to lay her up, and say no more about her." We do not profess to be a naval expert, but from a careful observation of the two ships and their working, we must conclude that the *Agamenticus* is not superior, if equal, in *speed*, to the *Dictator*. True, the latter was badly beaten in the last trip from Portsmouth to Portland. So she was in the trip from Boston to Portsmouth, until both vessels reached the Isle of Shoals. But in both cases the hull of the *Dictator* was foul, and her boilers foamed so that her speed was materially checked, while neither of these difficulties impeded her rival. In the first trip the boilers of the *Dictator* ceased foaming off the Isle of Shoals, when she overhauled the *Agamenticus* and entered Portsmouth ahead. This was done with only half of her furnaces under fire. She may never equal her contract speed of 15 knots, but we think under equally favorable circumstances that she is the faster of the two vessels. But we must candidly own that the speed of the *Dictator* will never correspond to the tremendous motive power within her. Sailors say that "a vessel can go no faster than her legs will carry her." So, however powerful may be the engines of the *Dictator*, her construction seems to be such that that power is not wholly available. But they are both noble and effective vessels, and we have no doubt that Commodore RODGERS was in earnest when he said that with these two ships he could "thrash the whole English iron-clad fleet."

C.

From Lake Oscawana.

LAKE OSCAWANA, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The troubadours of the TIMES have abundantly sung the praises of Lake Mahopac and Lake Mohegan; but no literary howadji, this Summer, at least, has devoted his genius to portraying the merits of Lake Oscawana. Yet, why not? This latter is one of a series of three adjacent lakes, whereof the other two have been immortalized in print by metropolitan reporters. *Incipe, musa mihi*—begin then, muse of mine, and narrate the attractions of this secluded but delicious sheet of water, clad in less gay apparel than her neighbors, so far as fashion adorns, but as bountifully decorated by nature—a Cinderella among her stylish sisters.

RIDING ON A RAIL.

But to begin at the beginning. The first requisite of the tourist is, obviously, to get to the lake—a more serious task, by far, than getting *into* or *upon* it, since it lies remote from river and rail, and the stage-road, though not tortuous, is yet difficult and tiresome. We will suppose the voyager to have cut loose from affairs material and monetary at the anchorage in Printing-House-square, New-York. His first port to make is the Hudson River Railroad station, or the steamboat pier. He will devote half an hour to the transit from City Hall to Thirtieth-street, if he takes the railroad, and will thereby come about thirty minutes short of his mark. The Broadway stage, if he takes that, will be blocked at divers and sundry points on the route; so will the Chambers-street car, if he has taken that. Suppose we do take that car, as it will give us an aspect of traveling at the outset, and particularly as it connects with the train. The delightful, circuitous passage through Tenth-avenue and neighboring streets is passed. "One for Peekskill," sounded through the ticket-seller's aperture, produces the required pasteboard—what the jovial and fire-proof BARNUM would call "the card of admission," vulgularly called ticket.

Now for the beauties of the Hudson! But first for the peculiar ideas of comfort, regardless of beauty, maintained by the Hudson River Railroad. You have a wide choice of trains. For example, take the "Poughkeepsie way, Freight and Passenger," at 12:30 P. M., and you will reach Peekskill at 4:10 of the same day. Perhaps it would be better to take the 4 P. M. Express, because in that case you are due at Peekskill at 5:27. The chances are, that, on one of the fast trains, you don't get a seat. If you do, it is on the sunny side. If you get on the shady side, you have a view from your window, two to ten feet in extent, of the hillsides and rock through which the road is cut. The other side is the river side, and the river side is generally the sunny side; so you pull down your blinds, and read your newspaper. If, however, by a happy chance, the sun don't shine, then O, thou fortunate early bird who hast secured a riverside seat, gaze on the beauties of the Hudson!

SOUND AND SENSE.

First, however, as we remarked before, it will be necessary to have experienced the railroad corporation's idea of fitness of things. The odors of Tenth-avenue reminds you of COLERIDGE'S trite lines on Cologne; or of DEAN SWIFT'S not so familiar, but quite as vigorous verses, on London filth. You did not murmur "Araby the blest," as the fragrance was wafted through the horse-car, strong, continuous, constant; but you might have remarked, "Arrah-be-hanged." It was no souvenir of the scented ball-room, no faint remembrance of boyhood's new-mown hay, that perfumed the breezes. But a more pungent odoriferous sensation awaited you. Let no pen attempt the description. It was the bone-boiling nuisance—linked sweetness, a long mile drawn out!

The nostrils satiated, the ears now assert their supremacy of sensitiveness. You suddenly awake to the conviction that the Hudson River Railroad is the noisiest in the country. And so it is. A most infernal racket is kept up from the start to the stop; and then, at last, "silence, like a poultice comes, to heal the blows of sound." The other day, a severe thunder-storm burst upon the sky, as the Albany train reached Dobbs' Ferry. The crash of the thunderbolts frightened some people outside, but within the cars it was like a penny trumpet in JULLIEN'S monster orchestra. However, the sound, unlike the scents, is the misfortune only, not the fault of the corporation; and therefore it must be passed gently by.

THE LAKE.

Peekskill made, we debark, select one from the ambitious coachmen or wagoners, and demand to go to Lake Oscawana—taking care not to be carried off to Mohegan by mistake. Probably Mr. BIJAH SEE'S team, euphuistically called a "stage," will be on hand. In that case we get a seat in it, and put in carpet-bag and that basket of city fruit, which, despite the proverb of carrying coals to Newcastle, seldom comes out of place in the country. The ride to the lake is a fine one, and occupies an hour and a half, or more or less, according to the varying elements of load, driver and horseflesh. The road was well mended last Spring, but the heavy rains have badly washed it. One of the early objects of interest is the country residence of HENRY WARD BEECHER—a substantial, not showy, farm-house, surrounded by extensive, beautiful and productive grounds. Not far from Mr. BEECHER'S house is the magnificent establishment of Mr. CHASE, of the Associated Press. Wealth, taste, skill, time and experience have been lavished upon this splendid seat. It is the finest in the neighborhood. The house is far retired from the main roads, and the grounds are of extraordinary extent and cultivation. Art has added to the beauties nature was prodigal of. Great sums of money have been expended upon it, and have produced an elegant residence, and grounds which an alliterative wag pronounced to be "acres of parks, ponds and peaches." Very soon we came upon the old grave-yard, with the ancient Revolutionary church within the inclosure, and the tomb of PAULDING in one corner. A neat granite shaft is erected over the remains of PAULDING, whose name is immortal in American annals as one of the captors of ANDRE. Next is met on the road, the grave of the giantess, so called from an extraordinary resemblance in three hills to portions of the human figure. Half way to the lake is the microscopic village of Oregon, where there is a store and a paper mill, the latter run by the stream which conveys Lake Oscawana to the Hudson.

Hitherto, the road has been good, but from Oregon to the lake it grows precipitious and wilder. The ascent is more difficult; and, in fact, Oregon is called half-way in time, rather than in distance, as it is nearer "the dock" at Peekskill than the lake. Here, also, we pass the boundary line of Westchester County, in which Peekskill is situated, into Putnam County, where the lake lies.

The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, two or three miles long and, on an average, perhaps half a mile wide, fully three-fourths, in its widest part, but varying greatly in width, and winding in contour. Points project into it here and there, and five fine, wooded islands lie along its main shores. It is a shelving basin, about 40 feet deep in its deepest part. It contains between 900 and 1,000 acres of surface, and, accordingly, remains as individual property, and is not claimed by the State. It is inclosed in beautiful thickly wooded hills, always pleasant to the eye in outline and foliage. The wood is chiefly black oak, and there are other varieties of oak, with chestnut, maple, hickory, butternut, and so forth. The first view of the lake, from an eminence on the road, is very fine and memorable, and there are other elevations which are equally good for purposes of observation.

There are but two public houses at present on the lake. One of them, and the main one, is the hotel of Mr. ABIJAH SEE, sometimes familiarly called by his neighbors "Uncle 'Bijah." The other is the boarding-house of Mr. CROFT. The latter has been established only two or three years, the former for seven or eight. The hotel accommodates, when crowded, about 160 guests, and this being the height of the Summer season, it is now filled to its greatest capacity. It is a quiet and pleasant place, this lake, and no extraordinary developments in ultra fashionable life, at this point, can be recorded for the readers of the TIMES. But there are all the means for rational enjoyment in a tranquil way. There are plenty of row-boats on the lake, and a couple of sail-boats, though these latter are private. There is pretty fair fishing and a little shooting. There is fine scenery and forest, inviting exploration. Above all, there is a wealth of undying beauty in the scenery, and priceless blessings in the healthful air. The lake is 1,070 feet above the Hudson, and the air is pure, bracing and invigorating.

On the lower shore of the lake are the neat cottage and grounds of Mr. LYON. There are, however, but few residences near the lake at present. This result is due to its distance from other places of resort, and from railroad and river. It is about nine miles northeast of Peekskill, about seven from Lake Mohegan, thirteen from Mahopac, and eighteen from Carmel, which latter is the country seat of Putnam County. The roads are none of the finest, and, being so uneven, are easily put out of repair by rains. But I will pause here, and perhaps describe Summer experiences at the lake more minutely in a subsequent letter.

SIGNOR.

MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860.—The census returns for 1860, now being completed at the Land Office, exhibit the following statistics of manufacture of carpets in 1860: Total value of product in the New England States was $3,352,938 against $2,919,783 in 1850, an increase of 14.8 per cent. In New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, $4,480,407 against $2,475,451 in 1850, an increase of 81 per cent. Ohio and Illinois of Western States, produced in value $24,291 against $6,000 in 1850; the latter amount represents Ohio in 1850, there being no return for manufactured carpets in Illinois in that year. Vermont is the only New-England State not returned for manufactured carpets in 1860. The foregoing exhibits all States in which carpets were manufactured in 1860.

The following shows the total results of carpet manufactures in the United States in 1860 for that year:

Total establishments	213
Capital invested	$4,721,768
Cost of raw material used	4,417,986
Male hands employed	3910
Female hands employed	2771
Total paid for labor	$1,545,692
Annual value of products	7,857,630

Being an increase of 45.4 ℘ cent. over annual product of 1850.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF ANOTHER FORGER.

Railroad Bonds to the Amount of $204,000 Obtained on a Forged Receipt.

CAPTURE OF THE FORGER AND RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY.

Another interesting case of crime came to light at the Tombs yesterday afternoon, involving the sum of $209,000. The accused gave his name as GEORGE GLADWIN, is about 32 years of age, a carpenter by trade, and has been in the United States Army. He is a very ordinary-looking man, but his operations prove him to possess much shrewdness and commercial ability. It appears that, about ten days ago, GLADWIN called at the New-Haven Post-office, and asked for the letters of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, a gentleman doing business at No. 16 Long Wharf, in that city. Several letters were given to him, among which was one containing a draft drawn on the Manhattan Company, of this city, by Messrs. BURDICK, FRISBEE & Co., brokers, No. 93 Wall-street, for $3,966 76. The draft was dated Aug. 12, 1865, and was made payable to the order of Mr. TROWBRIDGE. GLADWIN immediately came to this city, bringing with him a fascinating woman, whom he calls "EMMA," to relieve the monotony of the journey, and enjoy the good fortune which he supposed was in store for him in this city. The couple engaged rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and GLADWIN deposited the stolen draft in the hotel safe for safe keeping. The next day, however, he withdrew it, and going to the jewelry store of Mr. THOMAS KILPATRICK, corner of Duane-street and Broadway, selected two beautiful gold watches and chains, a diamond breast-pin, pearl sett, ring, &c., valued at $1,200. He offered the abstracted draft in payment, and said that if Mr. KILPATRICK preferred, he could take his bill out of some railway bonds which GLADWIN had in his possession. After making inquiries, Mr. KILPATRICK became satisfied that the draft was genuine, and received it, giving the accused the difference between the face of the draft and the amount of his purchase. The merchant deposited the draft in his bank for collection. On reaching the bank of the Manhattan Company, the indorsement of "H. TROWBRIDGE," on the back of the draft, was pronounced a forgery. The bank officers placed the matter in the hands of Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, giving him a description of GLADWIN. It was subsequently learned that the criminal had returned to New-Haven with his frail companion, and Officer WOOLDRIDGE was dispatched after him. The detective proceeded cautiously with his task on reaching New-Haven. He soon learned that GLADWIN had offered a valuable watch for sale to a man named

BRADLY, and a strict watch was kept on his boarding-house. The forger was arrested on Monday evening by Officer WOOLDRIDGE, and all of the jewelry he had purchased from Mr. KILPATRICK was recovered. The prisoner was brought to this city yesterday afternoon.

After reaching the city, he told Capt. JOURDAN that he had found the draft, together with seven $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and other valuable papers, in Broadway. He had left the bonds, he said, at the store of Messrs. KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Reade-street. He also confessed that he had forged the name of Mr. TROWBRIDGE on the draft. Capt. JOURDAN told the prisoner that he had not found the draft and bonds, and that he might as well tell the truth in regard to his transaction.

GLADWIN finally acknowledged that he had obtained $204,000 worth of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company's bonds from the St. Nicholas Hotel safe, without the knowledge of the proprietors or clerks. The manner in which GLADWIN secured the bonds exhibited much ingenuity on his part. It appears that when the draft was returned to him from the safe, he saw a large package addressed to AARON SMITH, and carefully noted the indorsement. He also saw the signature of Mr. SMITH on the receipt-book. GLADWIN repeated the operation of depositing and withdrawing the draft from the safe several times, on each occasion taking notice of SMITH's handwriting. GLADWIN practiced writing the name of "Aaron Smith" on cards, until his counterfeit became an exact fac simile of the genuine. He then boldly asked for AARON SMITH's package, which the clerk unhesitatingly gave him, GLADWIN signing SMITH's name to a receipt for the same. The bonds were then placed in charge of other persons for safe keeping, from whom Capt. JOURDAN recovered them yesterday afternoon. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN this morning.

It is a somewhat singular fact that at the time of the arrest of GLADWIN, the clerks at the St. Nicholas Hotel were not aware that the bonds had been abstracted from their keeping.

FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Destruction of the Large Workshop—Loss Estimated at $20,000.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Considerable excitement was manifested in the city yesterday in consequence of a rumor that the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island had been destroyed, and that several hundred prisoners had escaped. A number of persons declared that they had seen at least a hundred men swimming across the river, some of whom reached the Long Island shore, while others sunk midway in the river, sending up piteous appeals for help. It was also stated that the fire was the result of a conspiracy, and that some of the keepers had been thrown into the flames, and, of course, burned to death. On inquiry in the proper quarters, our reporter ascertained that about 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a building on Blackwell's Island used for miscellaneous purposes. The building was an old one, three stories in height, about 100 feet in length and 40 in depth. One portion of it was used as a wash-house, another as a blacksmith's shop, and another for the manufacture of shoes. It was located near the water, between the Penitentiary and the warden's house. In the wash-house were about 500 suits of penitentiary clothing. It was here the fire broke out, and it is supposed to have been caused by one of the washerwomen throwing her pipe among the clothing. All that is known is that Mr. KEENE, the Warden, closed the building at the usual hour, and soon afterward the fire broke out. The engines on the island, under the direction of Mr. KEENE, were soon at work, drawing an abundant supply of water from the river, but the flames quickly destroyed the entire building and contents. Commissioners BELL & NICHOLSON arrived soon after the fire broke out, and strong guards were placed around the Penitentiary and other buildings, and also at the landing places, so that any effort on the part of the prisoners to escape during the excitement would have been fruitless. A number of firemen arrived from New-York and Brooklyn, and rendered efficient service in working the engines. By 10 o'clock P. M. the flames were subdued.

The total loss will not exceed $20,000.

We are assured by Commissioner NICHOLSON that the rumored escape of prisoners is entirely unrue, and that no attempt at escape was made, so far as known.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN MULBERRY-STREET.

JAMES MURRAY was arrested on Monday night by Officer CORBETT, of the Sixth Precinct, while committing a burglary in the store of DANIEL RUEDORFFER, No. 70 Mulberry-street. The store was entered by means of forcing the padlock from the front door, and robbed of goods valued at $500. The officer found the store door open, and on going in secured the burglar. The goods, which had been removed, were not recovered. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF TREASURY NOTES.

RICHARD RIDGWAY was arrested at Coney Island on Monday by Officer FOX, of the Forty-second Precinct (Brooklyn) Police, on a charge of stealing $230 from LEONARD JOHNSON, living in Fifty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The complainant alleges that on the 19th inst. he was with the accused, and, after drinking freely, the complainant sat down on a stoop in Eighth-avenue, where he fell asleep, with RIDGWAY sitting beside him. When JOHNSON awoke both his money and companion were gone. The latter was not seen again until Monday last, when the men met at Coney Island. JOHNSON caused RIDGWAY's arrest, and he was brought to this city, where Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is a native of New-Jersey, lives in Jersey City, and is 28 years of age.

Essex Market—Before Justice Kelly.

ARREST OF BURGLARS IN FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

Three suspicious looking men were seen to enter the unoccupied dwelling of Mr. MARTIN, No. 143 West Forty-ninth-street, on Monday evening. Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was notified of the fact, and sent Sergeant ALDIS and Officers COREY, BRUSH and MOHR to secure the burglars. They entered the premises, and pursued the thieves across the roofs of several houses, and succeeded in arresting two men, who gave their names as JAMES MUNSON and JAMES NELSON. The search was continued for the third man, who was found in the residence of Mr. MARINER, No. 139 Forty-ninth-street, he having forced open the scuttle, descended to the lower rooms, and was engaged in collecting goods to take away when arrested. He gave his name as CHARLES TURRETT. The contents of closets, trunks and bureau-drawers were found strewn on the floors. A counterfeit United States Treasury note, skeleton keys, knives, &c., were found in possession of the prisoners. Justice KELLY committed them for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—DISORDERLY HOUSE.

FRANCIS O'NEIL, EDWARD NEILAN, JOHN MCCONVILLE, THOS. BUTTERLEY and JAMES KENNEDY, were arrested yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by THOS. SHANLEY. The complainant alleges that at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing the porter-house "Red Patch," corner of First-avenue and Fifteenth-street, he was assaulted by the accused, who were standing in the door at the time, and robbed of a silver watch, which was snatched from his pocket by NEILAN. The accused, who are a villainous-looking set of vagabonds, were arrested by the Eighteenth Precint Police and taken before Justice LEDWITH by Capt. CAMERON. The Magistrate committed them for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, each.

Capt. CAMERON also arrested JAMES DONOHUE, proprietor of the "Red Patch" saloon, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, which is said to be a resort for thieves and vagabonds of the vilest description. DONOHUE was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house before the Court of General Sessions.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

The decision in the case of GENEVIEVE LYON, and CHARLES BROWN, charged with having been associated with HENRY B. JENKINS in the embezzlement of $300,000 from the Phenix Bank, has again been postponed. The prisoners appeared before Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, in company with their counsel, ex-Judge STUART. On taking his seat, Justice LEDWITH said that he had received a note from Mr. MCKEON, counsel for the prosecution, in which the latter said that his engagements had been such that he had not been able to prepare the proper authorities to lay before the judge. Mr. STUART said he would willingly accommodate Mr. MCKEON, but the case was an important one, and a decision should be rendered at once. He was satisfied that Mr. MCKEON could not cite any authorities bearing on the case that had not already been read to His Honor. It was unfair to keep his clients in prison any longer. Justice LEDWITH said he was very sorry Mr. MCKEON was not present. He had read the testimony in the case, and read the authorities cited, and was prepared to render a decision in the case. He said he would certainly give his decision to-day at 1 o'clock, whether Mr. MCKEON was present or not.

Judgments Against the City.

It was stated in the TIMES, a few days ago, that the Mayor had declined to countersign certain warrants for work claimed to have been done on the public roads, on the ground that the attorney, Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS, who prosecuted these claims and obtained judgment therefor against the city, had saddled each claim with a heavy bill of costs. It appears, however, that this was not the Mayor's only objection to countersigning the warrants. It is alleged that just before last election Alderman FARLEY requested that a number of extra hands might be employed on the roads in his district. The Superintendent of Roads told him to put on such men as he might choose, and a number of extra hands were therefore employed, but when their claims were sent in to the Street Department they were repudiated on the ground that the work was not authorized. The parties then transferred their claims to THOS. C. FIELDS, who prosecuted them and obtained judgment thereon. The Mayor, however, refuses to countersign the warrants in satisfaction of the claims. It is also alleged that some of these claims are made in the names of parties having no existence. The Mayor's clerk, Mr. AULD, is now engaged in taking affidavits on the part of the claimants, and the truth will probably come to light.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

The match between these clubs yesterday, at Hoboken, resulted in the success of the Mutuals, as will be seen by the appended score. The rain began falling at the close of the fifth innings, and when the sixth terminated, the game was called, it being useless to play longer:

GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Hatfield, l. f.	2	1	Duffy, 3d b.	1	4
Beadle, 1st b.	2	1	Zeller, l. f.	3	2
Dockney, c.	1	3	Patterson, c. f.	2	3
W. Wright, 3d b.	1	2	Goldie, 1st b.	2	3
Sweet, c. f.	3	1	Thorne, p.	2	1
Stevens, p.	2	1	Reed, c.	2	1
H. Wright, s. s.	1	2	Harris, r. f.	5	0
Courtney, r. f.	4	1	McMahon, 2d b.	1	3
Cohen, 2d b.	2	0	Devyr, s. s.	1	2
Totals	18	12	Totals	18	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Gotham	1	2	0	4	1	4	—12
Mutual	2	1	2	4	3	7	—19

Umpire—Mr. JEWETT, of the Empire Club.
Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes.
Fly-catches—Gotham, 7; Mutual, 6.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 14, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 50, 53, 57, 61.

In Court of Appeals—June Term, 1865.

The People, Plaintiffs in Error vs. John Brausley, Defendant in Error.—This was a criminal prosecution for an assault and battery, committed upon the body of Ida Kleebe, in an attempt to have forcible connection with her by the defendant.

The defence was that the said Ida Kleebe assented to the criminal connection, and that, therefore, the defendant should have been acquitted; and that he was convicted in consequence of an erroneous charge of the judge.

The Court held that a criminal conviction for an assault could not be sustained where no battery had been committed, or attempted, intended or threatened, by the accused.

That it was indispensable to such offence that violence to the person should be either offered, menaced or designed.

That there is no exception to this rule in the case of indignity offered to a female, where she is a consenting party to an act involving her own dishonor.

That in a court of review, the charge of a judge on the trial should be interpreted in the light of the evidence, and in accordance with the ordinary and popular import of the language, as it would naturally be understood by the jury.

That an erroneous instruction by the presiding Judge will not authorize the reversal of a judgment, where it appears from the form of the finding as a matter of legal necessity that the error did not affect the result, and wrought no actual prejudice to the party. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Brabin vs. Milton A. Hyde.—Requisit of a contract of purchase and sale of personal property when the amount exceeds $50.

The plaintiff was in possession of the property at the time it was taken by the defendant. The defendant claimed the property under a contract of purchase and sale. The property was not present at the time of the making of the contract. The consideration of the purchase was an agreement to apply the amount of the property to the payment of a debt due from the vendor to the defendant, so far as the same would go; that is, to give the vendor credit for the agreed value of the property.

The court held that to render valid a contract of purchase and sale of personal property, amounting to over $50, something more than mere words must pass between the parties.

That, under the statute for the prevention of fraud, &c., there must have occurred one of these acts therein mentioned, namely:

1. The memorandum, if in writing, must have been signed by both parties thereto.
2. If the delivery of the goods, in whole or in part, be relied upon to render valid the contract, that delivery must have been made by one party, and have been accepted by the other.
3. If payment, in whole or in part, of the consideration or purchase-money be relied upon, such payment must have been offered by one and accepted by the other party.

That the object of this statute is to require something more than words expressive of the meeting of the minds of the parties, to pass between the buyer and the seller.

That the purchase-money, or consideration of the contract, being the payment of a note or the discharge of an indebtedness, the payment or discharge must be consummated at the time, so as to bind both parties by their acts rather than by their words.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

Passing Counterfeit Money Scienter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

Joseph Murphy and Samuel Clay, examined on the charge of attempting to pass a twenty-dollar treasury note which had been, to their knowledge, pronounced counterfeit, were held for trial, and, in default of $1,000 bail each, were detained in custody.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.

By Justice Barnard.

Hendricks et al. Trustees, &c., *vs.* Curtis et al.; motion granted. Roberts *vs.* Carnes; motion denied, with $10 costs; Cox *vs.* Cox; referred back for further evidence.

By Justice Barnard.

Henry E. Foot *vs.* Edward Phillips; order granted as asked for.

SUPERIOR COURT—AUG. 22.

By Justice Barbour.

Joseph S. Longe *vs.* Patrick Murray; motion granted on payment of $5 costs. Clara W. Warren *vs.* The Western Transportation Company; interrogatives, &c., settled. Adelaide Beaumont *vs.* Dominick Lynch; motion granted. Abraham Robertson *vs.* the Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Company; complaint dismissed with costs. Moses Chamberlain *vs.* Edward Richardson; motion granted and reference ordered.

By Justice Garvin.

A. Cola *vs.* Emma Lich, et al; motion denied with $10 costs. George the Count, &c., *vs.* Stephen R. Fiske; motion denied. Thomas P. Loper, et al. *vs.* Frederick Rollwager; motion for injunction denied with $10 costs, and order to show cause and injunction; order discharged. Margaret Irwine, adminstratrix *vs.* Amasa Spring, et al; motion granted, and report of referee confirmed. Papers in the above cases are on file with the clerk.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Brady.

Charles Devlin *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion granted conditionally. See opinion.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A STREET-PREACHER ON HIS MUSCLE.

William H. Faulkner, the celebrated street-preacher and temperance lecturer, and his son, Thos. Faulkner, were charged with assaulting Edward J. Anderson, lawyer. On the 20th of July, defendants and complainant were in the Surrogate's office, both interested in the same case, but having different interests in the suit at issue, their opinions did not altogether link together. A motion was made by Mr. Anderson to postpone the case in which he appeared, and it was necessary to go to the chief clerk to speak to him and thus enter an inclosure of dimensions about three feet by two, when young Faulkner came up to Mr. Anderson and put his finger in his face, almost touching it, and accompanied the act with some language that might be classical before an audience at the Hook, but not everywhere. Mr. Anderson took the open palm of his hand to push him away from him, and as he did this the old man struck him on the eye, and followed the assault up. Mr. Anderson struck neither a blow.

Faulkner—the orator—Did my son touch you before you caught him by the throat? A.—I never caught him by the throat; he was exceedingly abusive; he put his finger on my nose.

Faulkner—Did you get hold of him by the throat, and throw him over the table? A.—No.

Two other witnesses swore to the same state of facts. One gentleman, in particular, a highly respectable lawyer, was grossly insulted. He said he would not cross-examine a man that would be guilty of committing perjury.

Both Faulkners were found guilty; the son was ordered to find bail to keep the peace. The street preacher, beside being ordered to find bail to keep the peace, was fined $25.

A POLICEMAN KNOCKED SENSELESS.

Alexander Duflon, aged 28, was charged with assaulting Richard D. Shoels. The officer said he was on his post in Laurens-street. On his beat there are a great many idle men, and he was ordered to drive them off the corners. About 4 o'clock in the morning he found six or eight on the corner, and he told them to go home, when they got indignant, and they went into different buildings and threw stones at him. Some time after, as he was passing the same corner, a coal box was thrown out of a window which hit him on the head and knocked him senseless. Who threw it he could not say. Two witnesses said that after the occurrence, they heard the defendant and one Wash Murray say, they never saw anything so good as the pitching of the ash-box on the policeman's head. The evidence was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty.

CURIOUS TESTIMONY.

James Johnston, a noted pickpocket, was charged with larceny from the person. Emma Segart, the complainant, was very reluctant to appear in court, and her attendance could only be obtained by issuing an attachment. She said she was on board a ferry-boat, and lost between $7 and $8. She did not know who took it; there were three together. A witness named Christopher Hendersick said he saw the lady and the prisoner on the Hoboken ferry-boat, and the prisoner offered the lady something. He saw Johnston take no money.

The accused was acquitted.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

Thomas Flannagan, a boy, aged 15, pleaded not guilty to stealing a mantel-piece clock, worth $15. Officer Sebin Horspool said he saw the boy passing around Forty-first-street and Madison-avenue with something under his coat. He asked him what he had, and he replied a clock; and added that a boy gave it to him to take to the watchmaker. The clock was afterward identified as having been stolen. Ann Farrell, servant with Mr. John R. Davis, said she did not know how the clock could have been taken unless the house had been broken into.

Guilty—House of Refuge.

ROWDYISM.

John Haley, a street fighter, who has been frequently before the court for assault and battery, was up again for the same offence. The complainant, William Lord, said: Last Thursday morning, between 5 and 6, four or five of us left the boarding-house. We were standing together, talking, when prisoner came up and joined our company. Nobody said anything to him, and he asked for a match to light his cigar, and I gave it. He then made at my eye; I twisted my head and got it on the jaw. He was a perfect stranger to me.

Guilty—Penitentiary four months, and fined $25.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

Michael Collegan, aged 20, of very bad repute around Yorkville, was charged with personating an officer. Andrew Brown, the witness, said that he was at a picnic at Bellevue Gardens, and as he and a young lady named Anne Wilson, were coming home together, two young men approached them and insulted both of them by using very abusive language. It being in a lonely locality, he thought it best to bear their insults. They kept following the witness, and tried to pull the lady away from him. Witness said she was a decent girl, and asked them to let her alone. At length matters went beyond endurance, and Brown up with his fist and knocked one of the fellows down, and the other fellow knocked the woman down. A fight of a few minutes' duration occurred, when up came the prisoner, and said: "I am a detective. I'll take these two men." He arrested the two men, took them round the corner, took all the money they had, and told them to clear off with themselves. Thus the rowdies escaped. Sergeant Nathaniel Hicks, of the Twenty-third Precinct, said before the fight occurred he heard the prisoner say that he was either Detective Eustace, or was with him.

Guilty—Remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22, 1865.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 ... C.	106¾	20 N. Y. Cen. R.	91
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	105	400 do	90⅝
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s .. C.		300 Erie Railway	83¾
Small	104¾	600 do ... b30	83⅞
33,000 do	106⅜	900 do ... b30	83⅞
20,000 do	106⅜	800 do	83⅝
5,500 do	106⅜	600 do ... s30	83½
500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s ... C.		400 do ... s30	83⅜
New Issue	104⅞	420 do	83⅝
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97⅛	100 do ... s60	83
50,000 do	97⅜	100 Erie R. Pref.	82
500 do	97¼	100 Hudson Riv. R.	107⅞
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 do ... 2d call. b3	108¼
First Series	99⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62½
49,000 do ... Sec. Ser.	99⅜	700 do	62
1,700 do. Third Ser.	99¼	200 Reading R.	102½
9,500 do	99⅜	100 do ... b30	102½
12,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		400 do	102⅜
New issue	98⅛	1400 do	102¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s	72½	1000 do ... s30	102
2,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... s30	106
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	23½	20 Panama R.	252
55,000 do	23¼	500 Cleve. & Pitts ... s15	67
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, New		200 do	67¼
Loan	111	3700 do	67⅛
7,000 C. & N. W. Int. Bs.	79	100 Chic. & N. W	27¼
8,000 do	78	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60⅝
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80½	300 do	60¾
300 Canton Co.	38	30 Chic. & R. I. R.	106
100 Cum. Coal Pr. ... b15	39⅜	100 do ... b10	105¾
100 do ... b20	39⅜	100 do	105⅝
100 do ... 2d call	39¼	100 do	105½
40 West. U. Teleg'h	73	500 do ... 2d call	105½
50 P., Ft. W. & C.	94½	100 Mil. & P. du C.	39¾
100 do	94⅛	200 do	40
200 do ... 2d call	94	100 do	40¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81 ... R.	107	800 Erie R.	83¼
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s .. R.	105	200 do ... s10	83½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s .. C.	106⅞	200 Reading R. ... s30	102½
30,000 do	106⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	106
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s ... C.	97⅜	10 Ill. Cen. R.	122
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400 Cleve. & Pitts.	67⅜
Second Series.	99½	200 do ... s10	67⅛
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	23⅝	100 Chic. & R. I.	106
5,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	109½	20 do	105
30 Bank of Commerce	104½	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	41
200 Cumb. Coal Pr.	39½	100 do	41⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co.	54¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	94½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		200 Reading R.	102¼
Old Issue	106¾	400 do ... s5	102¼
10,000 O. & M. Cer ... s3	23⅝	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	62¼
100 New-York Cen. .. s30	90	500 do ... s10	62
400 Erie R. ... s3	83⅝	100 do ... s3	62⅛
2000 do	83¼	200 Cl. & Pitts. R.	67⅛
900 do ... s5	83	200 do ... s3	67⅛
200 do ... c	83¼	200 do	67⅜
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. s30	94¼	100 Chi. & R. I.	105½
200 Mil. & P. du C. R.	40½	100 do	105⅜
100 do ... b3	40⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	60⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie R.	83⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... s3	62¼
200 do ... b3	83½	300 Chi. & R. I.	108
600 Reading R.	102⅜	400 Cleve. & Pitts	67⅛
200 do	102½	100 do ... b3	67⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R. ... s3	107½	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	61
100 do ... s60	107		

TUESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The change in the market for Money from 7 ₱ cent. firm and in difficult supply last week to 6 ₱ cent. easy this week was made complete today by very large offerings from lenders at the lower rate. In some instances 5 ₱ cent. was accepted for large sums to remain at call with undoubted borrowers. For five or six weeks before last Tuesday's explosion we reported from day to day that the Gold speculation was the chief pressure upon the Money market. The fact was patent to the whole Street, that the large and repeated loans on Gold and Gold Checks at from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum, (the rate being scaled according to the time on which the hypothecations were made,) were the main cause of keeping money up to 7 ₱ cent. at call. This operation is now, for the greater part, at an end. It is not liked by prudent lenders, and the smaller Gold "rings" attempted in the Gold Room since the KETCHUM affair, find it difficult to work the price up by borrowing money in this market on Gold bags or Gold checks. Rumor says that they drew a million or so out of the bank at the close of last week to send to other markets for hypothecation. But the story is scarcely reasonable.

Exchange suddenly declined ⅛@¼ per cent. this afternoon, before the remittances were made up for the *Cuba* to-morrow. A leading drawer who talked of 109¾, yesterday, accepted 109½, and other Bank signatures were done at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. on London. The cause of this relaxation is variously accounted for. It may be owing to the signs of a larger sum of Bills on England made or to be made on Cotton from New-Orleans direct or by way of New-York. But we apprehend that remitters have shown more reluctance to buy at the advance to 109¾@⅞ ₱ cent. than was expected. The price of Gold fell ¾@1 ₱ cent. to 143¼ ₱ cent., and the fresh movement for a rise inaugurated at the close of last week on the advance in Exchange makes but indifferent progress.

The Government Stocks, both Currency and Gold bearing, made a further advance in price and demand, to-day. The United States 5-20s brought as much as 107 ₱ cent. this afternoon, and 7-30s were done at 99⅜@99½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Speculation fell back about 1 ₱ cent. on Erie, and most of the other New-York and Western Roads. The market dragged through both sessions of the regular Exchange, on a disposition manifested to put out 10@30 day sellers' options. At the close in the afternoon the offerings fell off, and prices appeared steady. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a sudden rise in Atlantic Mail from 135 ₱ cent to 148@150 ₱ cent. The Pacific Mail divides 5 ₱ cent. cash as the regular quarterly dividend, and 25 ₱ cent. as an extra dividend in Scrip, the Scrip being subject to future assessment either in Cash or in Scrip dividends to the amount of 75 ₱ cent. so as ultimately to double the Capital (from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000,) under the authority of a recent Act of the New-York Legislature.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon. Market firm for Governments and steady for Railways:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97¼	97⅜	N. West Pref.	60⅞	60⅞
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	107	Rock Island	106	105⅞
N. Y. Central	90⅝	90⅛	Fort Wayne	94⅝	94⅛
Erie	84¼	83⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	40	39⅛
Hudson	108⅜	107⅛	Quicksilver	54⅛	54½
Reading	102⅜	102⅜	Mariposa	11⅞	11⅞
Mich. Southern	62⅜	62⅜	Canton	38	37⅞
Illinois Central	122⅜	120⅜	Atlantic Mail	135	150
Mich Central	105⅛	106⅜	Brunswick	10⅛	10⅛
Pittsburgh	67⅜	67⅜	Ohio Certificates	24	23¾
Northwest	27⅞	27¼	American Gold	144⅜	143¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

America	130	Bank of the Republic	91
Phenix	93	Bank of N. America	107
North River	120	Hanover	105
Tradesmen's	126	Irving	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	114
National	115	Nassau	108
Commerce	103⅛	Corn Exchange	106
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Commonwealth	98
American Exchange	114	Central National	103¾
Chatham	127	Fourth National	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	93	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M '77	93¾	Galena & Chi. ex	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	91
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,213,494 60; including for Customs, $577,000; on account of Loan, $1,418,000; payments, $5,826,346 73; balance, $50,761,740 03.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,395,622, against $4,269,873 same week last year. Gold was quoted yesterday at 143½@143⅝; same day, last year, 257¼@257⅞.

The following is a comparative statement of the number, capital and circulation of the National Banks actually organized for business purposes throughout the country at the close of 1864, and of the week ending with Aug. 19, 1865:

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Dec. 31, 1864	643	$135,618,874	$66,769,375
Aug. 19, 1865	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Increase	887	$254,381,126	$105,895,085

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 41 bbls. Ashes, 4,710 bbls. Flour, 1,127 bbls. and 576 bags Corn Meal, 28,414 bushels Wheat, 52,028 bushels Corn, 7,650 bushels Rye, 367 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 278 pkgs. Provisions, and 71 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet yet steady at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is scarce and in demand at full prices.

CANDLES—Attract more attention, at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Is in more request and held with more firmness; including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold. The week's sales of Rio add up 10,100 bags, including 4,000 bags to-day. The stock of all kinds, to-day, amounts to 101,895 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 71,564 bags; of Java, 6,000 mats and 545 bags; of Ceylon, 1,500 bags; of Maracaibo, 8,500 bags; of Laguayra, 5,913 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags; and of other descriptions, 1,900 bags.

COTTON—Is in good demand at advancing prices, including Middling at 45c.@47c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. The receipts at this port, thus far in the current week, average 3,400 bales a day; sales and resales in this market, 2,800 bales a day. The week's exports of Cotton from this port amount to 4,564 bales, including 4,439 bales to Liverpool.

FISH—Have been in good request, and generally very firm in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, opening more firmly, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 14,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 45@$7 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$9 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 45	@$7 10
Extra State	7 35	@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10	@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 90	@11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 35	@14 00

Southern Flour is in less demand. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $9@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unsettled. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 40@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 90 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—An improved demand prevails for the principal kinds, at unaltered prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, closing with Spring quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 18; Amber Michigan at $2 16; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10; Amber Wisconsin at $1 53@$1 55; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 54 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand at former prices. Sales, 78,000 bushels, at 91c. for unsound, and 92c.@93c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in request, at 63c.@64c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been more active; sales, 13,000 bushels Western, at 97½c.@98c. ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 22, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143¾
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 45@ 7 10
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 00@10 40	7 35@ 7 85
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 40@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 90@12 00	7 40@10 75
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 60@15 00	9 00@14 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 90@ 5 60
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 10@ 2 30
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 46@ 2 16
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	91@ 93
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	97@ 1 09
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	52@ 64

HAY—Is more abundant and in less demand at 80c.@$1 for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in lively demand at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in more request and held with more firmness.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at full and buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ₱ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 380 lbs., and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Are in fair demand at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 30@$1 31; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—Week ending Aug. 21—There is considerable demand for both Sperm and Whale Oil, with large advance in prices, and the sales for the week, which have been for manufacturing, are: In Sperm, three parcels amounting to 1,450 bbls., at $2 25 ₱ gallon. In Whale, the transactions include sales of 2,930 bbls., in lots, at $1 50 ₱ gallon. In Nantucket a sale was made of 360 bbls. Humpback, of the *R. L. Barstow's* cargo, to parties in this city, at $1 25 ₱ gallon, delivered there. The market closes with further inquiry.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 21, 1865.	23,876	59,911	472,100
Same time last year	43,510	51,976	567,750

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in more demand at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@71c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 87,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 64x64, 18½c. up to January; 17,000 pieces 64x64, 19c. up to January; 14,000 pieces 64x64, 20c., to be made; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 20½c., to be made; 1,000 pieces 60x64, 21½c., on hand; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 22c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, opening heavily but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 62½@$32, closing at $31 87½ cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $23 87½@$24 Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $30 50@$31 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in better demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 550 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged. Sales 900 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24¾c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Beef more active at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 Plain Mess. Sales 1,100 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules dull and heavy; 50 tcs. were sold at $20 50. Butter continues in fair demand at 32c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 10c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	40 @45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40 @45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34 @36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32 @34
Welch tubs—first quality	33 @35
Welch tubs—second quality	31 @32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34 @36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32 @33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27 @29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25 @26
Grease Butter—original packages	15 @16
Western—light colored	24 @26
Western—common	22 @23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	14½@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	13 @14
Farm Dairies—common	11 @12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10 @12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 22, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$30 00 @$32 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	23 87½@ 24 00
Hams, ₱ lb.	19 @ 20	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	17½ @ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb.	20½ @ 26	17 @ 18¾
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 00 @ 12 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	20 @ 24¾	19½ @ 24¾
State Butter, ₱ lb.	46 @ 60	32 @ 45
Cheese, ₱ lb.	15 @ 24	10 @ 16

RICE—Is in very moderate demand at former prices. Small lots of Carolina changed hands at $10@$10 25; and Rangoon at $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in demand and firm in price.

SEEDS—Are quiet and depressed.

SPICES—Are more sought after and are advancing.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at full and buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,320 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15½c., and 870 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 14½c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 19½c.; White Sugar—A, 18½c.; Yellow Sugar—C, 17½c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Has been more active, to-day; sales, 117,000 lbs., at 20½c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 210,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13½c., and 53,000 lbs. Grease at 14c.@18½c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The activity of the market is still greater this week than last, and the demand for home use is largely in excess of the stock now held here, which has the effect of making prices firm and advancing. The sales have not been large on account of the reluctance of holders to sell. We note sales at 13½c.@13⅝c. for prime lots; 13¾c. is the price asked for round lots of 50@100 hhds. Most of the city melters are sold ahead, and will not make contracts for future delivery. The demand from out of town manufacturers is also large; more than can be spared from the present stock here. Owing to the near approach of Fall trade, the demand is becoming greater. The recent advance in London enables shippers to pay more this week than they could last. In contrasting the state of the Tallow market this year with the last, it is worthy of notice that last year the supply was copious, and the then high rates were entirely dependent on the current rate of gold exchange, and both advanced and receded together; but this year, things are exactly the reverse; now we have a meagre supply, and the price active at market rates, which is yet higher than exporters can pay, being sustained entirely by the actual supply and demand for consumption. We quote prime City 12½c.@12⅝c. Of Butchers' Association there is none offering.

TEAS—Have been in more demand and held with much firmness.

TOBACCO—Is in request and firm. Sales 362 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@26c.; 117 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@26c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included, by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 200 bbls. Beef on private terms. For Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton on private terms. For Buenos Ayres, a Norwegian brig, with Lumber, at $15. For Rio, 2,600 bbls. Flour at 90c. ₱ bbl.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse, who has lost her own baby. Call for two days at No. 7 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 123 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 18th-st., in the rear.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced gardener, (married;) is well posted in his business; greenhouse, graperies, &c.; will be found industrious, &c.; city references to substantiate the above. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German middle-aged man, with good references; understands his business; speaks German, French and English. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; perfectly understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; has no objection to town or country; is a Protestant; can come well recommended. Address R. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY MARried a situation as coachman and groom; truly understands his business, and his wife general housework; the best of city reference. Call at No. 265 3d-av., between 21st and 22d streets.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as groom or driver, in city or country; is a good plain gardener; best of city and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (German,) a situation as coachman; is well accustomed to horses; a very careful driver; sober and steady, and not afraid to work. Apply to H. W., No. 888 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who understands his business; is a good groom and driver; is willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; has had six years experience in, and out of greenhouse; best of references given. Address for one week S., No. 116 Greenwich-st., this city.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO understands bottling and packing wine, ale, &c. Address M. K., for three days, at Mr. M. Daw's, No. 38 West 30th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; can give good city reference. Address WILLIAM BAILY, No. 94 West 28th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience; is willing to be generally useful; satisfactory references given. Address C. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a protestant man, with six years' city reference from one family, and others. Address C. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BROTHER and sister, one as porter, and the sister as sweeper and duster in an office. Apply at No. 292 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman; has the best of city reference. Address J. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COLLECTOR, SALESMAN OR SOME POSITION OF TRUST.—A situation wanted by an energetic middle-aged American, with first-class city references. Address A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in double entry, in a wholesale hardware house; must be correct, and write a plain and rapid hand. Address, with references, age and salary expected, A. B. & CO., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery and confectionery counter; must be correct at figures, and have satisfactory references. Address, in handwriting of applicant, CONFISEUR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK, FAMILIAR with the shipping business. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, IN A family boarding-school for young ladies. Address Box No. 110, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER in a cloth house. Address Box No. 2,795 Post-office.

WOOL-SORTERS.—FOUR EXPERIENCED hands, steady work. Apply to or address GLENHAM COMPANY, Glenham, N.Y., near Fishkill Station, on Hudson River Railroad.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so specially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES AT ORIGINAL JACOBS' 407 BROADWAY N.Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A LIGHT WAGON AND SET OF double harness; must be sold cheap, and in first-rate order; also, a good McClellan saddle. Apply at No. 273 West 36th-st., before 9 A. M.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FARM known as SPRING LAWN, situated on the East River, at WHITESTONE, Queens County, L. I., three miles from FLUSHING, containing about 85 ACRES, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq. The property can be advantageously SUBDIVIDED into five or six, or more, admirable building sites. Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } No. 96. Broadway,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, }
Offer for sale the following houses and lots:
5th-av., corner, with stable on extra lot.
5th-av., near 15th-st., extra size lot.
Madison-av., near 34th-st.
East 23d-st., extra size. West 39th-st., near 5th-av. East 39th-st., near Madison-av. West 36th-st., near 5th-av. East 42d-st., near 5th-av. West 42d-st., near 6th-av. West 33d-st., near 5th-av. West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of other houses and lots in good locations.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE LOTS and buildings, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street; lots 50 feet 9 inches by 108 feet; buildings cover nearly the whole ground; suitable for manufacturing or the leather business; with or without steam power; two open floors 56x100, basement and cellar, same size with arched walls in centre; six vaults under sidewalk; the property will pay 15 per cent as an investment. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$6.500—FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house and lot No. 98 Warren-st. The house is two and a half stories, with two-story extension; has gas and water, and is in excellent order. The lot is 32 feet front and rear, and 256 feet deep, laid out with peach and other fruit trees, with a grape arbor 75 feet; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FINE OUTbuildings, 40 acres superior garden land, 3 large and valuable apple orchards, and smaller fruits, shade, &c., in abundance. Beautifully located, high ground, near Hackensack, 12 miles from city. A bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SMALL PLACE ON THROG'S WAter front; old trees, fine views, one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; exchange for Maryland or Baltimore property. Address P. T., Box No. 33, Ellicott's Mills, Md., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Post road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage house, plenty of large shade trees; 4 to 5 acres; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in complete order, with or without the furniture, on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. Others desirably located. $10,000 to $75,000. Some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FARM—57 ACRES—IN HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; plenty of fruit, well watered, good house and outbuildings, two miles from Plainfield Depot. Price, eight thousand dollars ($8,000.) Address W. D. GARRISON, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 114TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., in the vicinity of good improvements. If sold in a few days they will be sold at a bargain. LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS; IMMEdiate possession with or without the furniture, three-story brick, 25x45, with extension two stories. For permits, apply to No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, THREE-STORY high-stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av. Inquire on the premises from 2 to 5 P. M. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in Clinton-place. Apply to J. JOHNSON No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, Harlem Railroad, country residence, furnished, in complete order. Apply to GEO. BANKS, No. 126 Bowery.

WANTED—FROM OCT. OR NOV. 1, A FURnished house, with modern conveniences, suitable for Winter residence, at or near Carmansville, Fort Washington, Irvington, Yonkers or Tarrytown. Address A., No. 3 Bible-house, with terms, etc.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 20, 1866, FOR $650, A fully-furnished house, ten rooms, cellars, &c.; has just been put in order; possession immediately. Inquire for Ward's cottage, New-Brighton, S. I.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 182 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Apply to WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THREE LOFTS TO LET—ON READE-ST., between Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN. No. 2 Pine-st.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,856 Post-office.

FACTORY AND STEAM POWER WANTED IN BROOKLYN OR VICINITY.—The advertiser would either rent or purchase a well situated factory, having a 50 or 100 horse-power engine, with substantial buildings thereon. Address FACTORY, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

COTTON FACTORY WANTED.—A COTton factory, capacity 2,000 to 10,000 spindles and looms. Parties having such to rent for one or a term of years, will address ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

STORE WANTED—A SMALL STORE ON Sixth or Eighth avenues, or part of a store, with privilege of putting up a partition. Address BOOKS, Station E.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD LOcality, furnished or unfurnished. Address V., Box No. 3,721, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bedrooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address, with name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post, until September.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter 5 years old, from the middle of September; location above 4th-st., and between 6th and 3d avs. Address F. W. S., Box No. 3,137 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG LAWYER desires, between now and the 1st of September next, a single room and board, at a moderate price in the XVth Ward; private family preferred. Address LAWYER, Station D.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 196 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $6 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. B., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first-class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1¼ hour. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

GRAND ANNUAL HOP OF THE SEASON will take place at S. Laird's Mansion House, Long Branch, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1865.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MONSIEUR DUCHALUMEAU.

WALLACK'S—BORN TO GOOD-LUCK—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVDEERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 15th inst., contains an official communication from Mayor McLEAN, of Fayetteville, in which he states that, instead of two negroes being tied up and publicly whipped in Fayetteville, that one negro, after being tried and convicted of larceny, was whipped according to the sentence and laws of the State. Also that the statement of negroes being "tied to trees and whipped and left tied until a storm prostrated the trees" is false, the report originating from the fact that a military officer caused two sheep-stealing negroes to be tied by their thumbs to a lamp-post for two hours as a punishment for their offence. R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff of Cumberland County, states that the report that he publicly whipped two negroes at Fayetteville is false.

The miners in the Scranton coal region, who have been on a strike for two weeks past, still hold out, and there is yet no prospect of a compromise—the employers refusing to accede to the demands of the workmen, and the latter, who are said to have a fund of $80,000 to fall back upon, as resolutely refusing to submit to the terms of the former. The strike extends for miles along the Lackawana Valley, but does not reach the coal fields of Wyoming—a district which is constantly improving in its developments of mineral wealth.

The following are the deaths in the U. S. General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, during the week ending Aug. 19: Jacob Lightner, recruit, 5th Indiana; Geo. S. Dove, Confederate sailor; Henry Grugan, Co. A, 58th Pennsylvania Vol.; John K. Smith, Co. B, 34th New-York Vol.; Isaac Brown, Co. C, 8th U. S. Col'd Infantry; John M. Yost, Co. E, 188th Pennsylvania Vol.; Oliver Johnson, Co. C, 31st U. S. Col'd Infantry; Corp. F. Birdswell, Co. G, 8th U. S. Col'd Infantry; Joseph Miller, Co. A, 58th Pennsylvania Vol.

The three days' festival of the German Target Rifle Association, of Baltimore, commenced on Monday. There was a large gathering at the grounds, which were handsomely decorated; and there was an illumination and fireworks at night. The prizes contended for were very beautiful and costly, and a number of competitors from other cities were present. FREDERICK CRAMER, of Baltimore, won the King's gold medal.

The demand upon the Freedmen's Bureau for farm hands, laborors and house servants, from the Northern and Middle States is very large and threatens to exceed the supply. Orders have been sent to Richmond to forward several hundred farm hands without delay; and the planters who have higgled over the pitiful allowance of $5 per month, may soon find themselves short of hands at any price.

It is at last determined that Hon. G. H. YEAMAN is defeated in the Second District of Kentucky. The majority against him is from ten to twelve hundred. No Southern member of Congress took a more decided position for the constitutional amendment, and his reelection would have been a great moral triumph. But Kentucky is in the line of progress, and he can afford to wait.

Orders have been received by Col. ELLISON, United States Quartermaster at Chicago, to prepare the Camp Douglas garrison property for sale at auction at an early day, and before many days the fences, barracks and all other buildings and property belonging to that camp will be sold off and the camp abolished, preparatory to its final "evacuation" as a military post.

In consequence of the President's action in directing the Attorney-General to issue no more warrants for pardon at present, the crowd of applicants at the rooms of the latter was yesterday largely increased, and much anxiety was manifested by those present as to the probable fate of their petitions.

The Mississippi Convention has adopted, by a vote of 86 to 11, an amendment to the constitution recognizing the extinction of slavery, and declaring that it shall no more exist. There is an additional section making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the protection and security of the freedmen.

Grand-Master C. G. WINTERSMITH, of Kentucky, has issued an appeal to the leading members of the Masonic Order in the United States, calling a convention to meet in Louisville on the second Monday of October, to aid in bringing back the old harmony between all sections of the Union.

The express train from Iowa on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Monday night ran into a culvert which had been washed away by the rain. Three persons were instantly killed, and several were seriously injured.

The New-Haven *Journal* of yesterday notices the arrest, in that city, of a man who registered himself at one of the hotels as Mr. LANGDON. He was apprehended on a charge of having forged the name of a Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of this city, to a note for $4,000.

A cut recently made for the Dighton and Somerset Railroad, through a quarry in North Raynham, Mass., struck a layer of peculiar white rock and lots of antediluvian trees, shrubs and vertebra of extinct monsters. One of the trunks of the trees bore plain marks of an ax.

A spring, cold, clear, powerful, and from a scum on the surface supposed to be medicinal, has lately been reunearthed in West Springfield, Mass. The water has never been analyzed, but in the olden time was used and recommended as now for scrofulas affections.

The Toledo *Blade* reports in the course of construction, in that city, 246 buildings, ranging in cost from the modest home of the industrious laborer to the hundred-thousand-dollar block of stores and the sixty-thousand-dollar church, and of an aggregate value of over $800,000.

The ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk by Lieut. CUSHING, near Plymouth, N. C., has been placed in the dry dock at the Gosport Navy-yard, and will be thoroughly repaired and fitted for service.

The letter from Major-Gen. HITCHCOCK, which will be found in another column, gives a clear and full statement of facts relative to the course of Secretary STANTON in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

The President has directed the commandant at Fort Warren to do all in his power to render ALEX. H. STEPHENS as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Robberies and murders are still the order of the day in Memphis. Many persons have had large sums of money and other descriptions of property stolen from them.

Rev. Mr. LEE, who met with the accident a few days since at Peak's Island, Me., is improving slowly. His physician says every indication is favorable for his recovery.

The Louisville *Journal* thinks that if JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE were to run for Governor of Kentucky, he would get nearly all the vote cast for the anti-amendment ticket.

The health of Newbern continues good. There is no possible danger of the reappearance of the yellow fever, which visited the city last season.

HOTT SHERMAN, brother of the General, has just been nominated for Representative to the Legislature by the Republicans of Polk County, Iowa.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, is reported somewhat better. The gangrenous action is suspended, and his symptoms are more favorable.

The Franklin County (Ohio) Union Convention passed a resolution at its meeting on Saturday, indorsing Gen. Cox's Oberlin letter.

Col. J. J. SIEBELS, formerly Minister to Belgium under the administration of President PIERCE, died recently at Montgomery, Ala.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, at the Delancey-street Police station, upon the body of MATTHIAS BITTMAN, victim of the disgraceful and sanguinary conflict which occurred on Sunday morning last, at the intersection of Delancey add Ridge streets, between Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41. The testimony being conflicting and unsatisfactory, the jury were unable to hold any person; but they censured the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for tardiness in organizing the Paid Fire Department, and recommended that Fire Companies Nos. 6 and 41 be immediately disbanded.

On Monday night the large workshop on Blackwell's Island took fire and was entirely destroyed. Several hundred suits of penitentiary clothing, in the building, were also consumed. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by ashes from a pipe, thrown among some clothing in the washouse. The reported escape of prisoners during the time the fire was raging proves to be untrue.

GEORGE GLADWIN, a carpenter, 32 years of age, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forging the name of H. TROWBRIDGE to a draft for $3,966 76, and also of forging the name of AARON SMITH to a receipt for $204,000 worth of Fort Wayne Railroad Bonds. The property has been recovered.

The decision of Justice LEDWITH in the case of GENEVIEVE LYONS and CHAS. BROWN, charged with having been implicated with HENRY B. JENKINS in the robbery of the Phenix Bank, was to have been rendered yesterday, but by request of the prosecution it was postponed to 1 P. M. to-day.

The annual pic-nic of the Convention of Irish Societies, which was to take place to-day, has been postponed, partially on account of the disagreeable weather.

Exchange fell ¼@¾ ₱ cent., and gold ¼@1 ₱ cent., yesterday. The government 5-20s rose to 107 ₱ cent., and other descriptions firm. The rate for money fell to 6 ₱ cent. to the brokers. The railway speculation was dull, and rather lower. The Pacific Mail Company made an extra scrip dividend of 25 ₱ cent., besides the usual quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. Atlantic Mail rose from 135 to 150 ₱ cent.

The Live Stock markets this week have been supplied with more than an average number of beef cattle, the majority of which are still composed of inferior grades, though the proportion of good stock is larger than last week. All grades of animals were in fair request at the opening on Monday; but trade soon languished, and prices fell off considerably. The decline on good cattle is about ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, the selling rates being 16c.@17c. for good to prime bullocks, a few extras bringing 17½c.; common to fair animals, 13c.@15c., and poor down to 9c.@10c. Milch cows are in better request, at previous rates. Veal calves are selling at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep are plenty and lower, selling at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Live hogs are active, the market being only lightly supplied, and prices range at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

In produce and merchandise a fair business was transacted yesterday, opening at buoyant prices for the leading articles, especially flour and grain, which, however, closed in favor of buyers. The freight market was more active.

United States Stocks—Customs in Gold.

Less than ten months ago the *croaking* against the public debt was so great, in certain partisan and semi-secesh quarters, and the doubt thrown by the same parties upon the ability of the government to raise a sufficient sum in gold from its customs revenue to pay the gold interest on the funded debt of the United States, so persistent, that the Treasury Department deemed it proper to move with extreme caution in its funding process. A thousand millions of funded debt, involving about $58,000,000 annual gold customs, for the support of its interest, was looked to as a prudent maximum. At that time, Sept. 30, 1864, the sum funded was $923,085,941, and the gold interest thereon $54,608,445. There was even then no good reason to doubt that seventy-two millions gold customs would be collected for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865. The policy of Mr. FESSENDEN, however, was to err on the prudent side. When Congress convened in December, he had barely reached the limit of a thousand millions. Before he left office, about the 1st of March, seeing that his customs would exceed his calculation on $72,000,000—the actual result proved *eighty-six millions*—he resolved to increase the sum total to $1,100,361,241—statement of March—at an annual charge in gold of $64,016,631; and at about this figure it remained through the whole negotiation of the 7:30 currency loans, under Mr. MCCULLOCH.

This caution, though not called for by the public confidence in the Gold-bearing Public Debt, was at least commendable as wresting from a factious opposition the last pretext for throwing doubt upon the gold resources of the Treasury to meet the annual interest. But one of the consequences of this prudence was to carry into the new fiscal year thirty-five millions surplus gold and silver balances, and to leave these balances quite as large on the 1st of August, (instant,) after paying the July interest on the public debt, and converting several millions of gold into currency preparatory to the 15th of August interest on the temporary 7-30 per cent. public debt. Since the 1st inst., the gold customs have come in so rapidly that a further conversion of gold has been made into currency, so that the entire sum of $10,950,000 due 15th inst., on the first series $300,000,000 of 7-30 currency-bearing Treasury bonds, has been provided at a cost to the customs revenue of not much over $7,500,000 in gold.

The clamor of last Fall against the *ability* of the customs revenue, has given place this Summer to a peevish discontent at its *power*. It has provided all the needful for the gold interest; it has gold to sell and then to spare, and because a portion of this surplus has been sold and converted to pay currency interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. on a temporary loan, which might and would have been made 5 per cent. gold on a funded stock but for the cry of inadequate customs, the Secretary is arraigned for the control, which the state of things is now supposed to give him over the gold market. We have not heard that he has attempted to exercise any such control. He had gold to sell, and wanted currency. He sold the former, and pays out the latter by way of interest on the public debt. He has still a large and growing gold surplus. He wants but little of it for gold interest until November. It may be that he will gradually continue his sales, not to control the market, but because the use of the proceeds in currency may be quite as convenient to the government as the use of the gold itself for export to the importing merchants or their bankers. A good deal will depend, we presume, upon the course of exchange, and the price at which other supplies of gold may be held in the market.

But there is one other point on this subject that we set out to refer to. We mean the gratifying development of the customs revenue since the new fiscal year opened on the 1st July, and its relation to a reasonable increase over last year in our import trade. The country is prepared to consume this year three hundred millions (gold value) of foreign merchandise. This will give the Treasury at least $132,000,000 in gold for customs at an average of 44 per cent. It may possibly give much nearer $150,000,000. The goods marketed in July and August are found to pay close on to 50 per cent. Of course, this estimate was utterly scouted by the Opposition six weeks or two months ago. If not rejected as improbable, in all instances, it was treated as impossible without draining the country of its gold and advancing the market premium beyond all bounds. But the estimate stands good, nevertheless. It is neither improbable, nor will it demand an excessive export of gold. The element of cotton alone will more than supply the difference between about two hundred millions of goods marketed last year and the three hundred millions expected to be marketed this year.

In conclusion, we repeat the satisfaction with which we record the fact of such ample customs revenue, without the falsifying fear of excessive importations. A tariff which can work out this result we submit can scarcely be deemed prohibitory, nor can it be called unwise or impolitic because it secures the largest sum of customs in gold required for the support of our war debt, when the whole shall be funded into gold-bearing stocks, on the most reasonable consumption of foreign goods consistent with the wants of the people, and not in excess of the ability of the country to pay for them.

Growth and Manufacture of Silk in America.

The great development of the growth and manufacture of wool in this country during the four years of war, has not only benefited a special interest, but the general public. The largely increased extent to which woolen garments, exterior as well as interior, are now worn by our citizens, is frequent subject of remark. Cotton also we have not only been in the habit of supplying ourselves with, but furnishing to half the world beside. But the article of *silk*, so largely used by the other sex, is all imported from abroad, though there is no reason why all the silk we require should not be raised and manufactured in our own country.

Our French correspondent, in a recent letter, mentioned that there had been quite a panic in the southern part of France about the development of silk manufacture in the United States. It was reported that American agents had lately been making arrangements with a number of the best silk-workers of Lyons to go to the United States to put looms in operation. "This announcement," we are told, "shook the empire, to use a strong phrase, to its very centre, for if there be any one industry more than another on which the French pride themselves, and on which reposes the wealth of the country, it is on the manufacture of silk. To touch this manufacture is to touch a vital point; and if the nation which buys the largest proportion of silk of any other should enter successfully into competition in this important industry, the blow would be a most fatal one." In consequence of these reports the French journals attempted, by all sorts of stories, to discourage the silk-workers from leaving France; and in order to do so did not hesitate to tell the most unheard of things as having happened to other French workmen who have gone to the United States on contracts signed in France.

We have understood that there have been some projects of late, by Frenchmen resident here, and by others who are familiar with silk culture, to introduce the industry into this country. Not exactly to introduce it, for silk, in small quantity, has been raised and manufactured here for two centuries; but to establish it on a large scale, and in a skillful fashion. Their plan is to bring from France a small colony of those who are familiar with the culture, and commence operations in one of the Southern States, Virginia, Georgia, or South Carolina. These States, as a considerable experience during the last century, and a small experience in this, have proved, are extremely well adapted to the production of silk. The soil is especially favorable; the mulberry is indigenous; and the climate is particularly well adapted for rearing the worms. All that is needed is the right kind of labor. With this the business might grow to great magnitude in the mere supplying of our own wants, and would assuredly prove immensely profitable.

Journalists and Artists.

Without the least purpose of intervening in the quarrel between Mr. MAX MARETZEK and a city cotemporary, we are interested in seeing such a relationship should be established between managers and the press as would not only prevent the imposition which is charged by Mr. MARETZEK, but which would make such charges impossible. It is abominably degrading to New-York journalism that it should be in the power of an operatic manager or any other manager to denounce a leading newspaper for the extortion of black mail to the tune of thousands of dollars. Whether in the form in which the indictment is laid in this instance the charge can be sustained, is a question which we shall not presume even to conjecture. The mere fact that the indictment *is laid* shows that the relations of the parties—which we believe are altogether exceptional—have had the *tendency* at least to reflect grave dishonor upon journalism on the one hand, and on the other, to cast a certain discredit upon operatic management in New-York.

By the very nature of the quarrel between Mr. MARETZEK and our cotemporary, it is clear that their relations have not been those simply of artist and critic—relations in which the public had its interests, either represented or consulted. The relationship, profitable as it may possibly be shown to have been to the one, and unprofitable as it may have been to the other, was evidently, in its very nature, one of *mutual accommodation*. This fact may not bar the right of the aggrieved party to complaint, but it certainly does not fully relieve the aggrieved party from the charge of consenting to a league which, to a certain degree, was aimed against the honest expression of public opinion. It is probably the best atonement Mr. MARETZEK can make to his patrons to confess that he spent thousands of dollars to propitiate the favors of a powerful journal, and to bribe the hordes of scoundrels that hang on—often without the knowledge of the proprietors or responsible managers—to nearly every great daily journal. But we think—putting the most kindly interpretation possible upon Mr. MARETZEK's peculiar relations with the newspaper he has undertaken to fight—that if he was drawn unwittingly into these relations, he should have rebelled at an earlier date against the confederacy.

The feature in the quarrel which relates to free admissions, or "dead-heading," ought to force upon the attention of the *leading* journals, at least, the absolute necessity for a revision of the whole system—or, rather, for its complete abolition. In a newspaper business, where from three-quarters of a million to a million dollars are turned over yearly, the payment of the regular admission charge for the editors or reporters, whose business is to look after amusements, would be but the merest bagatelle. And we see no more reason why it should not be a regular charge upon the expenses of a journal than any other item in the weekly or daily bills. The advantages of *paying* are manifold. The manager and the journalist need be brought into no professional—or rather *unprofessional*—communion at all. They would each sustain their proper independent relation to the public, and each would cherish a greater respect for the other. Both would be vastly the gainers in ridding themselves to some extent of the grand army of impostors that vagabondize over the country and crowd into places of public amusement, *assuming* a connection with leading newspapers, and *swindling* right and left upon the credit they thus obtain. The "dead-head" system should be speedily and utterly abolished.

The Career of Cortinas—Some Scraps from History.

To insure the success of a cause, it is often essential to make its advocates heroes. Mankind in general is not sufficiently abstract and theoretical to follow a grand idea, without observing who and what its disciples are. It demands something personal for its admiration, the concrete and representative, and not simply the abstract and theoretic. In the grand effort of restless and ambitious intriguers to embroil our now happy country with Mexico and with Europe, this philosophical fact has not been forgotten; but, unfortunately, there never was less ground for hero-worship than among the rival leaders of the Mexican factions.

Prominent among these chieftains is CORTINAS. And, certainly, there is no harder task than to convert this soldier of fortune—for the American nation, at least—into a patriot and hero. Lapse of time and the interposition of great events have, indeed, hidden from popular remembrance some of the more disagreeable features connected with his biography. But enough is still recalled of his prior record to make any attempt at whitewashing him a very sorry affair. One might as well try to paint in bright colors SANTA ANNA or JEFFERSON DAVIS. CORTINAS is now, to be sure, a Brigadier-General of the so-called Republican forces in Mexico. But, for all that, he is simply a guerrilla galvanized into a General. If any one doubts it, Major-Gens. HEINTZELMAN, STONEMAN and RICKETTS, and many officers of less grade in our service, with officers in plenty of the late rebel service, including R. E. LEE himself, can testify to the fact from personal experience.

Just six years ago CORTINAS first attracted general attention. His previous life had been wild and desperate. His youth was passed among the Indians of Mexico, who trained him in their arts of theft and murder. His subsequent career around Matamoras was as a horse-thief, on his own account, graduating in the chieftancy of a band of marauders whose robberies and murders were the pest and terror of the country, since all efforts to capture him and bring him to trial at Brownsville had failed. At length, he came voluntarily where capture could not bring him, entered Brownsville, six years ago, shot the Marshal of the place, and escaped. A little later, he again crossed the Rio Grande at the head of his gang, killed a few of the people of Brownsville, and committed other outrages upon life and property. It is true that he claimed to be seeking revenge for wrongs done him by the citizens of Brownsville, and for their efforts to entrap him. And doubtless he had been maltreated in some respects.

But this murderous way of taking vengeance, this open invasion of American soil by a notorious Mexican highwayman, was sufficient to raise an excitement in the region, to which the present one there is a tempest in a teapot. The celebrated Gen. TWIGGS had succeeded in withdrawing the frontier troops from where they were most needed, and it was the knowledge of this fact that gave CORTINAS boldness. The good people of Brownsville were left to shift for themselves, and having once persuaded the outlaw to spare their city, no sooner found him outside, than they began to arm themselves. However, he kept them within their streets for several months, and the blood of a few venturesome explorers outside deterred the rest from running his blockade.

Meanwhile, Major HEINTZELMAN had been dispatched by TWIGGS to Brownsville, with Capt. STONEMAN's company of the Second Cavalry, which, on arriving, fought CORTINAS in two sharp combats between Brownsville and Ringgold Barracks, driving him across the river, and away from American soil. In a stealthy, brigand way, however, the vindictive CORTINAS continued to cross into our territory, and plundered and murdered when he could. Nor was it our population alone which he honored with his attentions. He infested both sides of the Rio Grande, waylaid and shot travelers, followed the river, captured boats, and devastated property, private and public. Accordingly, when Col. R. E. LEE moved against him in the following Spring, (of 1860,) he found GARCIA, the Mexican commander at Matamoras, quite as ready as himself to hunt down this pest of the country like a mad dog. The Mexicans, in fact, conducted the whole pursuit; found CORTINAS in this same State of Tamaulipas, of which he is now a Brigadier-General, and, after a sharp conflict, dispersed his band, failing to capture CORTINAS, indeed, but taking some of his leaders, whom they shot or hung. If anybody finds the distance of six years leading enchantment to the career of CORTINAS, we advise him to reduce that distance by a glance through the telescope of History.

The Firemen's Fight.

With commendable promptness the Coroner has investigated the cause of the death of one of the victims of the fight between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41, and the verdict is an average specimen of "crowner's quest" wisdom. The sharpest point, perhaps, is a censure upon the Fire Commissioners for not being more efficient in organizing the new department. What that has to do with the fight may be a question, but there is truth in it, notwithstanding. We are not in possession of the doings or plans of the commissioners, but we are inclined to think that they have been too easy with the bitter elements opposed to them, and that a little more severity would have advanced the public interests. It is undeniable that there still exists a powerful element that means to make the new organization inefficient and odious. It is the duty of the commissioners to meet boldly and crush out this element. Only yesterday a citizen of most responsible position and judgment assured us that this disorganizing opposition was so strong that he feared every fire might be a disastrous conflagration, and that the new department, necessarily a little timid and not yet in good working order, would be quite driven from the field by the truculent opposition of those who mean, by any means, fair or foul, to get back their old political power.

The riot the other day fully confirms all that has been urged against the old system on the score of rowdyism. But it is too late to argue that point; they are cutting their own throats as rapidly as need be—their bloody battle abundantly justifies the act by which the volunteer system passed out of existence, and to-day there is scarcely a shadow of sympathy for them (as an organization) among peaceable citizens.

It behooves the commissioners to deal promptly and with strict justice with these offending companies. Not one of the men participating in or consenting to the riot should ever again be a member of a fire company; the companies as they are should be disbanded, and their engines taken to another part of the city. The case is one of more importance than it could be as a mere quarrel; it is to test whether the commissioners or the rowdies shall control the department. The people anxiously await a decision.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been a marked improvement in the demand for the public stocks of the nation within the past week, coming, this time, mainly from buyers for permanent investment.

The demand has been quite comprehensive, running on the whole list of government securities, though giving an obvious preference to old issue of the 5-20 six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, and the several issues of the 7-30 currency loan. The inquiry for the notes of the latter popular loan has been especially brisk,—the leading commission houses reporting daily transactions approaching in magnitude the daily average sales of the loan, while it was in process of distribution by the government banker and his sub-agents throughout the country. Recent occurrences in business circles, here and elsewhere, have given a most emphatic impetus to popular partiality for the national gold-bearing bonds and Treasury notes. Depositors of money—whether in large or small sums—in the banks, as well as with private bankers, show a strong inclination to withdraw their surplus means from all private depositories, where they are exposed to the peculating propensities of adventurers of the Ketchum and Jenkins stamp, and to invest them in government stocks, as being by all odds the most desirable form of investment which the market affords.

These stocks are protected by the whole credit of the nation; bear an unusually liberal rate of interest; are always marketable, and measurably independent of the violent fluctuations to which other financial and commercial values are subject. Hence they commend themselves to popular favor, especially in times when confidence in moneyed institutions is disturbed by the discovery of a series of gigantic frauds and embezzlements, such as we have had recently to notice in these columns. The renewed demand for the national bonds and notes finds the market very moderately supplied with all classes of these securities, particularly the old issue of 5-20s and the first and second series of the 7-30s, which are in most request, and which are rapidly advancing in price, carrying up with them the less popular public stocks, such as the new 5-20 six per cents and 10-40 five per cents.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.—We publish to-day an interesting article on our water supply, tracing it from its source in the Croton Valley to its distribution in our dwellings. From this it appears that our Water Commissioners have not moved at all too early in the matter of providing additional reservoirs. It seems that during a certain portion of the year, the daily supply is considerably less than the consumption, and consequently, in very dry seasons, the reservoirs are drawn upon to such an extent that the flow of water through the distributing pipes is greatly diminished.

The condition of a certain portion of the aqueduct, six miles in length, is affirmed to be so bad that it would be dangerous to fill it to its utmost capacity. As the aqueduct can only carry about 60,000,000 gallons of water, and as the daily consumption is over 50,000,000 gallons, and is steadily increasing, this matter demands immediate attention.

We would also call to the notice of our readers the recommendation of the commissioners to use the water as economically as possible. Pure water is a blessing which can only be fully appreciated by those communities who have it not, and certainly the supply should not be wasted.

A NOVEL STYLE OF POLITICAL TALK.—In an excellent speech by Gen. HOWARD, recently delivered before the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society, the following remarkable language occurs, with reference to the prejudice against color, which is found (not in the South alone) to interfere with the elevation of the negro: "Let me tell you my method of solving the problem, how to rid ourselves of this prejudice. It is, get more of the spirit of Christ. That will substitute love for hate in our prejudices. But you will say: 'This is not practical; the love of Christ is not so widespread as to render this available.' Well, then, interest will do it," &c., &c.

Very unusual sort of talk, this, for the stump, and calculated, we fear, to be exceedingly distasteful to that wholesome public sentiment which turns with indifference from every species of sectarian shibboleth, and reprobates the needless introduction of religious considerations into secular discussions. If Gen. HOWARD could be transferred into some terribly-swearing department—some army of Flanders—he might be useful as a missionary. We do not, however, believe that his preaching will solve the great problem involved in the condition of the emancipated negro.

COOL.—The living representative of dead rebeldom in the New-York press, speaks of the people and government of the United States as the "reigning faction of this country." Then, we suppose, the legitimate dynasty, (no pun intended,) now smokes its consolatory pipe and reads its long-neglected Bible in Fortress Monroe. That *is* a sad state of things!

The same paper accounts for the sufferings of Federal captives in Southern prisons, during the war, as having been caused partly by retaliation of the Confederate authorities for similar acts of the U. S. Government; partly by the improvidence of the Federal soldiers, in selling their clothes for whisky and tobacco; partly by the willful neglect of their own health and comfort on the part of the same singularly infatuated thousands; and partly by the "sheer cussedness" of the sufferers themselves in maltreating one another! A correspondent of this pleasant journal, professing to have been a Union soldier imprisoned at Andersonville, admits that escaping prisoners were hunted with bloodhounds, "not for any love of barbarity, or from the sport it affords, but simply from its *superior effectiveness*;" and proceeds to affirm that the men so captured were not often "severely lacerated," and to argue that, upon the whole, it is preferable to any other way of being pursued. "Lord bless you, Sir, they rather likes it!"

NEW MAPS.—H. H. LLOYD & Co. have just issued a fine map of our territorial region, from the western bounds of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. We judge, on a hasty inspection, that it is as full and accurate as can reasonably be expected. They also print a map of the Adirondack region of this State—a place growing every year more famous as a good one to go to when the mercury is at 88. Furthermore, they have just got up a startling map of the Union, all covered with little pustules of red, white and blue, each pimple representing a county, and all most dreadful to behold; for the highly aggravated colors pain the eye almost as badly as the similar chromatic excesses of Fourth of July fire-works. About two hundred thousand square miles of the Atlantic Ocean are covered with our glorious ensign, which three gigantic fellows are flinging to the breeze; and on the opposite corner half of Mexico, the whole of Lower California, and a big slice of the Pacific Ocean are sunk beneath an imprint of rainbow hues, which declares the wonderful kaleidoscope before us is "H. H. LLOYD & Co.'s new Union map of the United States, showing battle-fields, railroads, counties, territories, &c., &c." The map looks like a good one, and very probably it is a good one; but the extra-extravagant and highly high-toned and profuse profusion of red paint renders it impossible for any one to scrutinize it who has respectful regard for his eyesight. As a general principle, photographs, maps and women are injured rather than improved by paint daubing.

THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.—The Toronto *Leader* mentions, as a pleasant incident, that while the mother-in-law of JEFFERSON DAVIS was in that city, a few days ago, having in charge three of Mr. DAVIS's children, the eldest, a boy of eight years, "sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied—'to lick the Yankees.' 'Yes, JEFF., but you know you are too small a boy to lick the Yankees,' said the gentleman. JEFF. promptly replied—'I know I am now, but when I become a man I will not be too small to do so.' Who knows but that in twenty years hence that little fellow may be trying to carry his threat into force at the head of a Southern army?"

Of course no one knows what may happen in twenty years; but it is hardly probable that Nature will perpetuate in this now innocent child the terrible crimes of his father; neither great virtues nor great vices are hereditary—at least, not more so than genius—and it is a cowardly act thus to predict that a little, innocent boy, at most the victim of vicious teaching, is foredoomed to be the enemy and the assassin of his country. It is most disgraceful to journalism, that these unfortunate children cannot travel to their chosen home without being rudely dragged before the public, and made notorious in connection with memories that, for their sakes, all generous men would gladly avoid reviving.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—J. W. SHERMAN, Esq., our Consul at Prince Edward Island, died on the 11th of August, of congested lungs. Capt. SHERMAN has been at his Consulate more than three years, with weak lungs, upon which the climate acted unfavorably. Thirty-five years ago Capt. SHERMAN, as master of the Hudson River steamer *De Witt Clinton*, was extensively and favorably known. Indeed, his family was very early identified with steam-navigation, his father being the commander of *Walk-in-the-Water*, on Lake Erie, as early as 1820, while his brother commanded a beautiful steamer on Lake Champlain. They were all gentlemen of culture and refinement, with popular manners and unblemished character. The late Consul was 63 years old.

The Sing Sing Camp Meeting.

SING SING, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was sorry to observe in the TIMES of to-day a flippant communication from your special correspondent, giving an account of the camp meeting at this place, which is calculated to do the cause of religion an injury—unintentional, perhaps, but still none the less harmful. The present camp meeting at Sing Sing is presided over by our Bishop, and some of the most eminent among our clergy have also lent it the sanction of their presence. These meetings are intended to vivify religious feelings, and to strengthen the bonds of religious communion.

I am well aware of the flippant manner in which the secular press generally treat these matters, but I must say that I was surprised to find in so respectable a journal as the TIMES a communication calculated to harm the cause of religion, and to wound the feelings of a religious denomination whose members may be numbered by thousands, and among whom the TIMES is more read than any other daily paper. R.

There was nothing in our report condemnatory of camp meetings. True, portions of the account might be characterized as *flippant*, but among the heterogenous congregation which assembles at these gatherings, the religious aspect is almost certain to be occasionally shut out by the exhibition of something ludicrous. It is

not the intention of the TIMES to cast ridicule in any way upon religion; and in printing the letter referred to, there was no desire to reflect in the slightest degree upon the mode of worship which finds favor among so large and respected a body of Christians as the Methodists.—ED. TIMES.

A Suggestion to the Park Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I was debarred entrance to the Park on Saturday last until I had removed from my button-hole a tube rose and geranium leaf, purchased from a poor soldier on my way up. The policeman (who by the way was extremely polite) could give no explanation except the orders of the commissioners. After mature consideration and much inquiry amongst my friends, I have come to the conclusion that this order has connection in some way or other, with the preservation of the flowers in the Park, though I cannot exactly see how. Wishing full protection to our noble "city lung," however, I shall not grumble, but merely offer the suggestion to the commissioners, that in future ladies wearing *waterfalls* be excluded, with a view to the protection of the Croton reservoir and the lakes, hoping they may take this suggestion *as it is meant.*

J. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Amusements.

DAN BRYANT IN A NEW ROLE.—On Monday night, the festive friends of the popular Irish comedian, BRYANT, assembled in great force at the pleasant house called Wallack's, to witness the gay gambolings of the broguey boy, *Pat O'Rafferty*. After a preparatory "Pretty Piece of Business," in which IONE BURKE tumbled and tittivated to the intense gratification of groundlings and grandees, and Mrs. JENNINGS displayed grace and beauty, the Boy DAN made his appearance in TYRONE POWERS' sketchy nothing of "Born to Good Luck." Paddy is Pat and Pat is Paddy the world over; and whether it is the obfuscated Irish emigrant on the gravel of the Battery, or Paddy O'Rafferty in the streets of Venice, or gentleman Patrick in the *salon* of society, if we may believe the revelations of the stage, he is always the same scratching, pawing, jigging, happy-go-lucky chap, with sense in his head, but none in his pocket.

Mr. BRYANT'S success was undeniable. The boys hi-hied, the girls snickered with fond admiration, and clapiferous applause induced encores on sundry and divers occasions. The bill will continue during the week, and will conclude the Mossaic dispensation.

HERMANN, THE MYSTIC.—This renowned individual, who makes men miserable and happy as he may elect—whose fingers' ends are in league sympathetic with the Oldest Boy on record—who can beat the Chinese, the Indian and the Yankee in transformation and deceptions—is once more upon our native heath. He proposes shortly a series of entertainments at the Academies of New-York and Brooklyn.

ADOO, ADOO; so says the programme of Artemus Ward, whose magic (mis) spell is upon the people, and who will, on Monday night, at Harrison's gaily decorated Irving Hall, commence a lingering series of farewells to the living. He promises to be very funny. If his lecture is half as absurd as are his schedules, the entertainment will be worth the price of admission. Ward is a Mormonaniac on the subject of Brigham Young and his own profits, and will doubtless spread himself on his subject with as much skill as the subject is already spread by the artist on the canvas.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.—At the Broadway Theatre these eminent actors will shortly appear; after a little they will disappear; whether they will ever reappear we know not; they say not. Their farewells are on the bills; twenty-three of them, commencing next Monday night. The programme for the ensuing week is as follows: Monday, "Henry VIII." and "Jealous Wife;" Tuesday and Friday, "Louis XI.;" Wednesday, "Merchant of Venice;" Thursday and Saturday (matinée) "Hamlet." The box-book is now open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—At the Winter Garden the mountain is laboring and brings forth daily a pantomime. The giantess stalks the stage like a big thing of life, and is really very funny. All sorts of moveable curiosities are on exhibition, including the woolly wigged girls from Circassia and a market, the fat woman from Maine, and the tallest woman in the world.

FRENCH THEATRE.—We learn that the new French Theatre has been tendered to Mr. BATEMAN, whose daughter proposes to appear in this city on or about the 1st of January next. The theatre when completed will be a most charming addition to the number of like establishments.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The present is the most successful week of the season at this popular house. "Arrah na Pogue" runs steadily, draws continually, and improves nightly. On Saturday a matinée will be given at one. These performances are ended at an early hour in the afternoon, and ladies can reach their suburban homes by a full nap before dinner.

FROID.—We confess ourselves astonished and displeased. Twenty hours ago we were in a state of liquefaction from excessive heat—now we are slowly congealing in a Februarian temperature. Yesterday morning we went reeking home in perspiring disgust with all tropical inventions; yesterday noon we rushed shivering home and dragged forth our Winter woolens, sought out our thick boots, evoked a heavy old hat, and returned to our den in full Icelandic costume. During the afternoon a dreary drizzle, that was intended to be a shower, and would have been but for scarcity of water, made the city dismal; the wind was high and cold, and teeth-chattering became an involuntary exercise. The night was doleful—it was a November night out of place—the distressful wind sighed and moaned around the desolate streets, the lazy rain swirled up and down on the fitful gales; the heavy clouds shut out all starlight, the temperature was down somewhere near sixty, and everybody felt and looked and behaved uncomfortable. Only doctors and undertakers manifested satisfaction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. PINCKNEY, BOOTH and ENGS held another strictly secret meeting Monday, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, as usual, Mr. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, their Secretary, gave the reporters an abstract from his minutes, as follows: Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND sent in a schedule of all the old fire material in the corporation yard which can be dispensed with; he also filed complaint against Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41, for rioting. Mr. ANTHONY BURKE, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 6, preferred a formal charge against Fire Engine Company No. 41, for making an unprovoked assault upon Fire Engine Company No. 6. The commissioners resolved that No. 2 Engine-house, in East Broadway, be immediately prepared for the accommodation of horses, and that such other alterations as may be necessary shall be made at once; and a like resolution was adopted in relation to Engine-house No. 13, in William-street. The contract for altering the houses of Engine Company No. 22, Hose Company No. 28, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was awarded to Mr. A. S. PRESTON. It was ordered that an examination concerning the qualifications of engineers be made, and such as may be found incompetent be relieved from duty; and it was proposed that henceforth all applicants for position in the Fire Department shall pass examination before a competent surgeon, and that no person who shall prove unsound shall be eligible to appointment; but this resolution was tabled.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Monday afternoon WM. CAHILL, a youth of five years, fell from the roof of the three-story building at No. 123 Washington-street, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....PATRICK RILEY, of Twenty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was severely injured by falling from a staircase at the intersection of Prince and Mercer streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured....Mr. JOHN MALLOY, of No. 207 West Twenty-sixth-street, cartman, fell from his cart at the intersection of Ridge and Grand streets. He was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—On Monday night Capt. CAMERON and Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, made a descent on the house No. 72 East Twenty-third-street, kept by NATHANIEL S. ALDIS and his sister, MARGARET ALDIS, which is said to be a resort for males and females of the vilest class. The proprietors, together with a number of males and females, were arrested. Justice LEDWITH required ALDIS and his sister to give bail to answer the charge, and the other prisoners were committed for examination.

NEW-JERSEY EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. — The next meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association will be held at Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, on the 7th and 8th of September next. The gathering of the New-Jersey luminaries will be for recreation and business combined, and it is expected that this will be one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind that they have ever held.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Where It Comes From and How it is Distributed.

Description of the Croton Valley, River, Lake, Dam, Aqueducts and Reservoirs.

THE DAILY SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

Sketch of the Various Schemes for Supplying New-York with Water Previous to the Year 1842.

ANCIENT WATER WORKS.

Boston has its Cochituate, Philadelphia its Schuylkill, Brooklyn its Ridgewood and New-York its Croton. The Bostonians brag of their water as being the best in the world, and it certainly is very pure and good. The Philadelphians say the Schuylkill water has no equal for the manufacture of lager-beer, which may or not be true, but it is certain that the water from the Schuylkill has a mawkish taste, and deposits a thick sediment. The water with which Brooklyn is supplied is very good indeed, but it may be safely said that our own Croton has no superior either in this country or Europe. In fact, compared to the water with which the great City of London is supplied, Croton water is purity itself. An eminent chemist says that the Thames water near London contains twenty grains of solid matter per gallon, sixteen of which are carbonate of lime. London has for some years past been partially supplied by the New River, but several of the water companies yet draw from the Thames at some distance above the city.

Our Croton contains but four grains of solid matter to the gallon. Before its introduction, the water taken from the wells in Chambers and Reade streets contained 125 grains of solid matter per gallon, and there was little water to be had that did not contain twenty grains. It is a well-known fact since the introduction of the Croton in 1842 a painful disease, to which New-Yorkers were peculiarly subject, and which is frequently caused by drinking hard or impure water, has been diminished 50 per cent.

We have become so accustomed to find a never-failing supply of Croton, that we seldom pause to reflect that but a few years ago—twenty-two, only—New-York was dependent on wells for its water supply. But wells dried up, or often produced very impure water, and the question of obtaining a bountiful supply of good water was agitated for many years.

SCHEMES FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

In 1741 a law was passed by the General Assembly for mending and keeping in repair the public wells and pumps of the city. In 1744 CHRISTOPHER COLLES contracted to construct a reservoir on Broadway, between Pearl and White streets, and the plan was partially carried into effect before the Revolution. In 1776 the corporation raised several thousand dollars for the construction of water works, by the issue of paper money, but it does not appear that the designs were ever carried out. Some of the notes issued are yet in existence, one of which we have been permitted to copy. It reads as follows:

Face of the Note.

NEW-YORK WATER WORKS.
No. 1,257.
This Note shall entitle the Bearer to the sum of
EIGHT SHILLINGS,
Current Money of the Colony of New-York, payable on demand by the
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY
Of the City of *New-York*, at the Office of the Chamberlain of the said city of this date. Dated the Fifth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six.
By order of the Corporation.
ANDREW GAUTIE.
H. BRASHER.

Back of the Note.

Picture of a Steam Engine.
Eight Shillings. Picture of a Fountain.
Picture of a Fountain.

In 1785 schemes for supplying the city with water were again agitated, and a number of surveys and examinations were made, but they led to no immediate result. In 1799 the Manhattan Company was formed ostensibly to supply the city with water—really as a banking institution, with a perpetual charter and large privileges. The principal well owned by this company was at the corner of Duane and Cross streets, where the water was raised by steam power and distributed through pipes; but the supply was limited, and the water was very impure. During the succeeding thirty years various schemes were proposed for constructing common and artesian wells, and open canals from the Bronx and other streams in Westchester County and Connecticut, and several companies were formed, but there the matter ended. In 1829 it was proposed to construct a reservoir on a rock in Thirteenth-street, and distribute the contents by means of iron pipes. The idea was ridiculed; the supply, it was said, would not fill a tea-kettle, much less answer the demands of the city. "Give us the tank and pipes, and we engage to fill them if we have to carry the water in quart bottles," said Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, a member of the City Council; and this gentleman, thirteen years afterward, as President of the State Board of Water Commissioners, had the satisfaction of filling this very tank and these same pipes, not by emptying quart bottles, but by opening the gates of an almost resistless torrent. The successful accomplishment of this plan led to the grand undertaking—the Croton Water Works.

On the 2d of May, 1834, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city "to supply itself with pure and wholesome water," and to issue its stock to defray the cost. The Governor, with the concurrence of the Senate, appointed a commission, comprising Stephen Allen, B. M. Brown, Chas. Dusenberry, Saul Alley, T. T. Woodruff and Wm. W. Fox, who, after due deliberation and examination, recommended that the water of the Croton River be taken near its mouth, and brought in an aqueduct to a reservoir on Murray Hill, 114 feet above tide-water. This plan was approved by the Mayor in March, 1835, and the people ratified it soon afterward by a vote of 11,367 to 5,963. Mr. DAVID B. DOUGLASS was appointed chief engineer, but was soon afterward superseded, and Mr. JOHN B. JERVIS appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. JERVIS commenced operations in the Spring of 1837, and on the 4th of July, 1842, water was admitted into the distributing reservoir on Murray Hill. The completion of the work was commemorated by a grand civic celebration in October of the same year. The cost of the work was $8,575,000, including water rights and lands, besides $1,800,000 for distributing pipes. Strange to say the expense exceeded the engineer's estimates by only five per cent.

THE CROTON VALLEY

is the source whence our supply of Croton water is derived. A survey of the valley was begun in 1857, with a view of ascertaining its topography minutely, the better to decide upon the construction of future reservoirs or other structures. The ridge line, or watershed, inclosing the valley above the Croton dam, is 101 miles in length. The total area of the valley is 352 square miles, and within it are 31 natural lakes and ponds, many of which are available as reservoirs. It has been estimated that the average amount of water falling daily in the valley, tributary to the works, is 677,674,257 gallons, or, allowing for evaporation, &c., 338,832,128 gallons. During the dry season, however, extending from the middle of June to the 1st of September, the total yield of the valley is only about 35,000,000 gallons. This is considerably less than the daily consumption, which, by accurate observation, has been found to be 52,000,000 gallons.

THE CROTON RIVER, DAM AND LAKE.

The Croton River is 39 miles in length, and its tributaries 136 miles. Its source is in Putnam County. It is divided into three branches, called the East, Middle and West Rivers, and during its progress southward its volume is increased by supplies from Lake Mahopac, Kirk, Berry, and Yorktown Ponds, and Muscoot River. The water is beautifully clear, flowing over a bed of gneiss and limestone, and its banks are fringed with soft green turf and umbrageous trees, rendering it one of the loveliest streams in the country. Six miles from its mouth, and on the south shore, is the dam, which raises the water 40 feet, or 166 feet above tide level. The dam, which is constructed on a bed of gneiss rock, is built with great care and shows considerable engineering skill. The water thrown back by the dam forms the Croton Lake; a beautiful body of water, of irregular form, having an area of four hundred acres. Its average depth is six feet, and it contains 500,000,000 gallons of water. It is situated five miles below the confluence of the Muscoot River with the Croton.

THE AQUEDUCT

is a covered canal of solid stone and brick masonry, arched above and below. It is 8 feet 5¾ inches in height, 7 feet 5 inches in width, at the widest part, and 40½ miles in length. It has a descent of 13 inches to a mile, and a capacity for supplying 60,000,000 gallons of water per day, but the flow is seldom more than 27,000,000 gallons per day. At intervals of about one mile, are small towers which answer the purpose of ventilators. The aqueduct passes through sixteen tunnels pierced in the rock, varying from 160 to 1,263 feet in length, their aggregate length being 6,841 feet. In Westchester County it crosses twenty-five streams, besides numerous brooks. Harlem River is crossed by the High Bridge, a stupendous granite structure, 1,450 feet long, 21 feet wide between the parapets, and 114 feet above the surface of the river at high tide. It rests upon fifteen arches, eight of which are of 80 feet span, and seven of which 50 feet. On this bridge are laid two 48-inch mains, and in 1862 an additional pipe of wrought iron, 7 feet 6½ inches in diameter was placed in position. Through these the water from the aqueduct passes.

Those who have visited the bridge, the best view of which is obtained from the river, are struck with its appearance of solidity; yet it is by no means devoid of elegance, and harmonizes well with the surrounding scenery. On one of the piers, too far up to be read by the naked eye, is an inscription reciting the date of construction and names of the Water Commissioners, which have been already given, and also those of the contractors, GEORGE LAW, SAMUEL ROBERTS and ARNOLD MASON. The aqueduct is continued from the bridge to the Manhattan Valley, a depression 4,171 feet wide and 102 feet deep. This is crossed by an inverted siphon of iron pipes, six in number, and 4,180 feet in length. The masonry is then resumed, and the aqueduct is carried to the receiving reservoirs in Central Park, crossing, before reaching the Park, the Clendenning Valley, which is 1,900 feet across and 50 feet deep.

In the last report of the commissioners, it is stated that six miles of the aqueduct is in such a condition that it would be unsafe to fill it to its utmost capacity. This is certainly a very serious matter, for the full capacity of the aqueduct is said to be only 60,000,000 gallons per day, while the present daily consumption of the city is over 50,000,000 gallons, and is annually increasing. It would certainly appear to be necessary that some action should be taken in the matter immediately.

THE RESERVOIRS.

The first reservoir constructed was that on Murray Hill. It has a water surface of about four acres, and can contain 20,000,000 gallons. It is generally known as the distributing reservoir. The lower reservoir in the Central Park was next constructed, to answer the increasing demands caused by the growth of population. It may be said to consist of two reservoirs. It has a water surface of thirty-one acres, and contains when full 150,000,000 gallons. A few years ago it became evident that the supply must be increased, and a new reservoir was commenced, also in the Central Park. It was finished on the 19th of August, 1862. It has a water surface of ninety-six acres, is about thirty-two feet in depth, is constructed in the most substantial manner, and has a fine promenade on the top of its embankment. Its capacity is 1,029,888,145 gallons. It is 114 feet above tide water. Thus it will be seen that the three reservoirs contain nearly 1,200,000,000 gallons of water. But as the daily consumption is over 52,000,000, this enormous quantity would last only twenty-four days—in fact less, as, of course, when the reservoirs become three parts empty, the pressure on the pipes would be so small that the water would not rise in them. The daily consumption a few years ago was ascertained to be only 30,000,000 gallons. It is believed that the present estimate, large as it seems, is correct, very careful tests of the quantity consumed having been made on two occasions.

The flow of water through the existing mains, where they cross Fortieth-street, is assumed to be about as follows:

Diameter of main.	Position.	Delivery into the city in 24 hours. Gallons.
30-inch	Eighth-avenue	9,000,000
36-inch	Fifth-avenue	14,000,000
36-inch	Fifth-avenue	14,000,000
48-inch	Fourth-avenue	7,000,000
30-inch	Third-avenue	10,000,000
Total		54,000,000

NEW RESERVOIRS.

The commissioners have for several years past urged upon the community the necessity for a new reservoir. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed "to facilitate the acquisition of land for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct Water Works, and for the construction of impounding or storage reservoirs in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, and to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to borrow three hundred thousand dollars for the purposes aforesaid."

It is probable that the construction of a new reservoir will at once be commenced. It will be located at Carmansville, near the High Bridge, will contain about 10,000,000 gallons of water, and will supply that portion of the city north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street. It will probably take two years to complete.

As showing the necessity for the construction of additional reservoirs, the commissioners, in their report for the last year say, "from the 27th of June to the 18th of August, a period of 52 days, no water passed over the weir at Croton dam. On the 3d of August, the supply had been so much reduced that the surface water behind the dam was four feet six inches below the lip of the weir."

DISTRIBUTING PIPES.

The pipes by which the water is distributed through the city vary from 4 inches to 48 inches in diameter. In 1849, when the present department was organized, 193 miles of pipes were laid. These have been added to every year, until at the present time there are about 300 miles in operation.

In 1842, and until 1849, the city was connected with the receiving reservoir by two mains, each 36 inches in diameter, both leading down Fifth-avenue, and connecting with the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-street. In 1849 a main 30 inches in diameter was laid from the receiving reservoir, through Seventy-ninth-street to Third-avenue, and thence through Forty-second-street to the distributing reservoir. In 1856, another 30-inch main was added, leading down Eighth-avenue; and in 1862, a 48-inch main was laid down Fourth-avenue, both connecting with the reservoir in Forty-second-street. There exist, then, nominally, five leading mains; virtually, however, there are but four, for the largest stops at Thirty-eighth-street.

Formerly, the bursting of a main was a very serious occurrence, not only to those who suffered from the overflow of water, but to the city generally, for it made a considerable diminution in the water supply. But at present, if one main should burst there are plenty of others to distribute the water, and the effect on our supply would be comparatively trifling.

WASTE OF WATER.

The commissioners say that one-fourth, and perhaps more, of all the water distributed through the city is wasted. This waste arises chiefly from letting taps run when the water is not wanted. Much water is also used recklessly in washing pavements, engines and engine-houses. The commissioners, in every one of their annual reports, earnestly call these facts to the attention of our citizens, but apparently with little effect.

ANCIENT WATER WORKS.

Although the Croton Water Works surpass in extent all of modern construction, yet they are dwarfed into insignificance when compared with some of the ancient structures. The Aqua Martia of Rome, we are told, was thirty-eight miles in length, and was supported on seven thousand arches, and, in conjunction with the other aqueducts which the city possessed, supplied daily 312,000,000 gallons of water, or about 312 gallons for each inhabitant. The remains of the vast structures in Peru, supposed to have been constructed by the Incas, extend over 450 miles, winding round the sides of the Andes, spanning horrid chasms, and piercing gigantic rocks, and even mountains. The latter must ever remain among the wonders of engineering skill, when it is remembered that these vast works were constructed without the aid of iron tools.

Of more modern times, the aqueduct supplying Marseilles, which is sixty miles in length, and which took twenty years to build, is a vast and splendid structure; and that on which Versailles is dependent, has, perhaps, in beauty no equal in the world. The water works of Lisbon are also deserving of mention, more from the skill displayed in their construction, and from the almost insurmountable difficulties which were met and overcome during the progress of the work, than from their extent.

New-York may certainly be proud of her water-works, and of their management. The Croton Department has always enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best conducted under the City Government. This is not, perhaps, paying it a very high compliment, but it may be truly said that the department is managed with a view to economy and the public convenience.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Inquest Before Coroner Lynch, of Brooklyn.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the explosion of the steamboat *Arrow*, which occurred on the 5th inst., was resumed last evening before Coroner LYNCH. The following is the evidence:

Alex. D. Douglass, sworn—Reside at No. 213 West Seventeenth-street, New-York; am an engineer by profession; have been such for thirteen years; am a United States Inspector for Steamers at the present time; have been in such employ for five months; there are four inspectors—two for boilers and two for hulls of vessels; boilers are inspected at least once in each year, and as often as we think it requires; I commenced the inspection of the *Arrow's* boilers on the 22d of July, 1865, and finished her on the 26th ult; Joseph W. Hopper is my associate in boiler inspection; I inspected the boilers by a hydrostatic pressure; I had reached a pressure of 46 pounds to the inch, when I discovered a crack in the steam drum; as they had no time to fit it, I gave them permission to use one boiler; on the 26th ult. I went on board and found the steam drum had been repaired; on putting on a pressure of 37 pounds, I found a leak in one of the flues; went down stairs and found that the iron was very thin, and I directed them to put a patch on large enough to cover the thin iron and reach the solid iron, so that it would hold the patch; as they had not time to make the repairs, I gave them permission to use one boiler to carry 20 pounds of steam; I went on the boat again to see if this work had been done according to my orders; I think they only used one boiler; told the engineer not to carry more than 20 pounds of steam until the repairs I had ordered done had been completed; when the certificate came from the office it only allowed the boat to carry 20 pounds of steam; I wrote on the head of the certificate permission to carry 25 pounds of steam after the work had been done according to my orders; Mr. Hopper was on the dock on the 22d when I made the first inspection; he did not make the inspection on that day; I brought him down with me in consequence of some remarks the engineer had made to me; the remarks were to the effect that he did not think it necessary to make the repairs I had ordered; I threatened to revoke his license if he did not comply with my instructions; Mr. Hopper told the Captain that the boat should not leave the dock unless the engineer made an apology to me; Mr. Hopper asked me if I could not give a certificate allowing them to carry 25 pounds of steam, as the boat could not do much with 20 pounds; I told him I could not until they had made the repairs ordered by me; Mr. Hopper was not in the boat at the time I made the inspection, and did not inspect the boilers while I was there; I stated that it would not be safe to carry 25 pounds of steam with the flue in the condition in which I found it; there were several patches on the boilers; I consider the boilers of the *Arrow* perfectly safe to cary 25 pounds of steam; the boilers are connected by valves with the steam drum on the hurricane-deck; if the valve was shut the steam from the boiler could not escape in the other boiler; my opinion in regard to the explosion is, that the stop-valve was shut on the port boiler, which caused the explosion; I am certain that it would not have taken less than fifty to seventy pounds of pressure to explode the flue; we generally have a hull inspector go with us to inspect the hulls of vessels at the time we inspect the boilers; if the stop-valve had been open at the time of the explosion, the engine could not have worked at all, as all the steam could have escaped from the boilers; I am more particular in examining vessels that have been running five or six years than I am in examining new vessels; was on board the *Arrow* since the explosion; found the stop-valve on the port boiler shut down, as the boat went up to Nyack with one boiler; if a stop-valve is in good order it does not require a wrench to open it; I consider it to be the engineer's duty to attend to the stop-valve; machinists make the best engineers, being practical men; the *Arrow* had about 200 feet of fire hose, also a donkey pump, which could have been used in case of fire; she also had deck pumps to connect the hose; in my opinion, if the stop-valve on the port boiler had been open the explosion would not have taken place; I think the iron used in the *Arrow's* boilers was of good quality; the certificate the *Arrow* had previous to my inspection allowed the boat to carry 37½ pounds of steam; none of the owners of the boat were on board at the time the inspection took place; the Captain was on board at the time of the explosion; the door of the furnace where the flue exploded was blown completely off the hinges, and out into the fire-room, where I saw it; did not observe any other damage.

The investigation was adjourned after the examination of the above witness until Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE UNION PRIMARIES.—The Kings County Union General Committee met at No. 9 Court-street last evening, and fixed the time for holding primaries on the 14th of September, to elect delegates to the Assembly Convention, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH OF A CHILD UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES—A DOCTOR AND A DRUGGIST INVOLVED.—On Saturday morning last, an infant named IDA M. WATSON, whose parents reside at No. 1 Third-street, E. D., died under circumstances which induced its friends to notify Coroner BARRETT. An inquest was accordingly held last night at the residence of the child's parents. The following facts were elicited: Deceased had been suffering from whooping-cough, and Dr. JOHN A. BRADY, of South Sixth-street, near Fourth, was called in to attend to it. He gave a prescription, which was compounded at the store of Mr. WATSON, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. The medicine consisted of six powders, one of which was to be taken every four hours. The first powder given the child caused it to vomit and purge, and when the time came for the second dose to be taken, the ladies attending only gave half a dose. This immediately made the child worse, and from that time until its death it was in great pain. Previous to its death Dr. BRADY was sent for, and he asked to see the powders given. When he saw them he said they were all wrong. A lady in the house then took them to the store of Mr. WATSON and stated what the doctor said. Coroner BARRETT then went after these powders, and the box which he received from the druggist was last night shown to the lady who administered to the child during its illness, and she swore positively that the label upon it was different from the one on the box which contained the powders used; she also swore that the powders in it were smaller and of a different color. The clerk who put up the prescription swore directly to the contrary. Further testimony was taken, but it was of a conflicting character. The coroner stated to the jury that he had ordered a post mortem examination in the case, but the gentlemen whom he sent to perform it, merely made an external examination, and reported to him that the child had died from natural causes. This was not satisfactory to the jury nor Coroner BARRETT, and an exhumation will take place to-day, for the purpose of a thorough internal examination. There are some very bad features in this case between the doctor and the druggist, but a thorough and satisfactory examination will take place and be laid before the public. The inquest will be resumed on Friday evening, at six o'clock, at No. 1 Third-street.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The third of the series of Wednesday afternoon concerts on the Central Park Lake, by the Park Cornet Band, will be given to-day, weather permitting, and will continue from 3:30 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the evening. These concerts are very popular, and there is reason to believe that if extended to a later hour they would attract many who cannot be present during the day.

We shall be doing a favor to all our friends visiting Brussells, who make purchases in lace, to let them know that the well-known house of JULIE EVERAERT & SISTERS has removed from No. 12 Rue de Dominicans to No. 69 Rue Loyal, Brussells.

Evening Exchange.

500 Erie R.		83¾	300 Erie Rail	b10	83⅝
100 do	b3	83¾	200 Reading R.		103
200 do	s3	83¾	400 do	b3	103
100 do	b3	83¾	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	b3	62⅛
400 do		83¾	500 Chic. & R. I.	b3	106

Market dull but steady.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
OLD EYES MADE NEW.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montezuma, for Kingston, Jam.—G. Fischer, Mrs. Hildebrand, Miss Rebecca Hildebrand, Alfred de Cordova, E. S. Miles, L. L. Ducat, Charles Ward, Mrs. Louisa Ward, John Marshall, James Scott, Richard O. Dauswell, Robert O. Strauchen, T. A. Freeman, Mrs. M. H. Freeman, Harry W. Ratje, Wm. B. Helmke, Mrs. Hamshaw, S. Souter.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 22.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool and Queenstown.*—W. J. Stone, S. Peters, R. Peters, J. Ritchoff, C. Wernecke, E. Kuller, A. Nugent, S. Suller, W. Woodside, T. Woodside, Wm. Kelly, Miss Eadon, Miss Pinkerton, J. Mayers, A. Anderson, A. Davidson, M. Guarborn, M. Borghan, R. Robinson, J. Schofield, R. Paltkoop, H. Northrup, Mrs. Bradish, two children and nurse, M. Fessit and lady, Mr. Middleton, lady and son; Mrs. Campbell and nurse, Miss Clark, Miss Carey, Miss Lockyer, Mr. Wager, Miss Many, Miss Braham, Dr. Neftel, lady and son; Mr. Pashurst, R. Marshall, J. Aiken, C. Martin, F. Hulm, C. Greenway, A. Manners, H. Huxon, H. Roberts, J. Gerson, Mr. Lempel, lady, two children and nurse; Mrs. Hunt and two children, M. Beafet, M. McCathy, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Leafert, M. J. Brundage, Wm. Little, A. Lairy, A. Albert, A. Vernon, A. Stephenson, J. Fay, C. Galioag, Dr. Alesch, A. Martin, H. Heymarm, H. Boardman, E. Colby, Mr. Curry and lady, M. Young and lady and Miss McVee, Mr. Leigh and lady, Mr. Haigh, lady and child; Mr. Harrison and lady, Mr. Lafourders and lady, Mr. Van Wisker, Mr. Caldwell and lady, Miss Rosseter, Mrs. S. Chase, J. Walter, C. Barnes, H. Woodford, E. Dammentdens, J. Falkner, J. J. Pipo, J. Legaett, G. Byron, Mrs. Whetewright.

AUG 22—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—B. L. Meier and wife, P. Smith, S. White and wife, J. Husgen, E. Lowengardt, S. Gersmann, wife and child, C. Neumark, Betty and Clara Giesecke, Karl and Emma Gopel, Emilie Weissmann, J. Streb and 4 children, H. Muhlenfort, J. Klippart, wife and daughter, F. Heydrick, wife and child, J. A. O. Alsen, C. D. Strubel, P. Gruner, H. Obeche, P. Lau and wife, H. Strob and wife, F. Lapzin, Marg. Dick and children, G. Rumpp, B. Astermier, G. Hellmuth, Thos. Hasbacd, F. Kopp and wife, A. Naumann, M. J. Pleis, F. Bonsack and wife, A. Kaltz, P. Nephutch, C. Hehl, P. Aldack, W. Louisson, F. Haslach, P. Roth, Anna Schumann, H. Laus, H. Rahlgs, H. Kurtzschild, H. Rittel, O. Lebret, D. Schealhasse, M. Hess, E. Bormann, Ernestine Bucky, Mr. Steinbruck and wife, G. Tiedemann, C. Bleeger, E. Holder, C. Brun, O. Rosche, Mrs. Seehuhn and child, Mrs. Welzter and 5 children, Geo. Schick, J. H. F. Filchner, wife and children, B. Salzer, E. Salzberger, H. Stubb, Hans Stubb, O. and R. C. Anderson, A. H. Moth, T. Weidenhofer, Mrs. Schumalbe and child, Anna Niederscheim, H. W. Heller, P. Jacob, C. Heines, F. Himstadt, wif. and child, J. Dold, R. Cassel, F. Holzinger, J. Rogger, F. Laus, Caroline Laus, G. Lotich, G. Hubsch, Johanna Hubsch, J. Eisenbach, E. Koppe, Louise Koppe.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—R. O'Neill, T. W. Bliss, C. B. Sheridan, George O. Swett and lady, Mrs. and Miss Knox, L. J. Patty, Wm. Dougherty, J. Hirschfeld, R. S. Ripley, lady and daughter, Mrs. Glover, J. A. Morgan, E. F. Paine, W. E. Howland, S. Cahill, Wm. Cahill, R. White, Mrs. H. P. Walker, Miss Anna Walker, Mrs. Porcher and 2 children, Mrs. J. F. Walter and daughter, Mrs. W. N. Fitch, Mrs. A. Patty, Miss A. Patty, Mr. Daly, G. H. Lindtstedt, J. B. Morton, B. Morris, James Cosgreve, H. Bampbell, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, T. C. Ryan, C. C. Kidder, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Ariadne, from Savannah—Mrs. H. R. May and child, H. Granger, wife, child and servant, W. C. Vanderbilt, L. Northouse, A. L. Eichelberger, Mrs. Kalbfleisch and child, Mrs. E. B. Goodrich and child, Miss E. Gonly, T. A. Goodrich, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Williams and 3 children, Charles Gordon, N. F. Marsh, S. L. Hall, wife and child, T. McCorkle, H. Guidry, W. H. Dontater, J. A. Semple, C. P. Buckingham, A. S. Welch, W. J. Farr.

In steamship Euterpe, from Wilmington, N. C.—J. H. Anderson, C. Nelson, R. Hormer, G. F. Jessup, E. M. Emanuel, Mrs. Wilderfield and 2 children, L. C. Lineburg, F. W. Thornton, C. M. Van Orsdell, W. Burr, J. M. Pierce, J. B. Cummings, J. W. Emanuel, E. Thomas, S. Boon, W. Avenburg, Mrs. Madison, W. A. Ramsay, W. H. Smith, H. Faulk, J. J. Gilchrist, J. M. Williams, Mrs. J. Staen, Mr. Pemberton, Geo. Singer, E. Cooley and daughter, Mr. Churchill, J. Easterbrook, W. F. Hayward, James Harris.

In steamer El Cid, from Newbern—Mrs. F. Janey and daughter, P. T. Wells, Dr. Schusslet, B. Emanuel, Wm. Summermann, V. V. Dodd, C. A. Nelson, J. P. Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, W. A. Allbright, J. D. Bacon, Capt. Wicks, Brig.-Gen. S. A. Duncan, Mrs. Bishop and 3 children, W. Chandler.

In steamer Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. McChesney, Col. Reven, Lieut. Parrett, Geo. W. Davis, E. Robinson, N. Scales, J. H. Hughes, Capt. T. D. Kimball, W. W. McChesney, T. N. McChesney, Mr. Dagald.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething, its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.
For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bones and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.
THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JAMES—UPDIKE.—On Monday evening, Aug. 21, by Rev. A. G. Peltz, FRED. W. JAMES and LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Lewis Updike, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

DUHAIN.—At Long Branch, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Mary and Louis Duhain, Jr., aged 8 months and 10 days.

The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood to-day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Faye, Esq., 152d-st. and Kingsbridge Road.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, MARY ANN, wife of Halsted P. Fowler, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FERRY.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, of marasmus, DARIUS, only son of Darius, Jr., and Elizabeth Ferry, aged 8 months and 25 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

HOBART.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 21, of consumption, CHARLOTTE WHITNEY, relict of the late Benjamin K. Hobart, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John W. Hobart, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock.

KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, HOLLAND L. KNIGHT, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Tremont House, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MCCARTHY.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, at his late residence, No. 84 West 48th-st., FLORENCE MCCARTHY, one of the Justices of the Marine Court, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

MABIE.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, CORNELIUS, son of P. L. and Maria Mabie, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 334 Lexington-av.

MORTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, MARGARET MORTON, widow of the late Capt. Samuel Morton, aged 71 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 18, OLIVER BAMBER, youngest son of A. S. and the late Sophia Quackenbush, in the 12th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., this (Wednesday) morning, for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 10 A. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On Monday, Aug. 21, ROBERT A., infant son of Robert and Cornelia M. Rogers, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Rev. Dr. J. Dowling, No. 6 Perry-st., at 3 P. M. to-day.

SINCLAIRE.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Aug. 20, THOMAS SINCLAIRE, M. D., LL. D., in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Barth, No. 36 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, Aug. 21, of dysentery, ALEXANDER M. C. SMITH, youngest child of John D. and Emma Smith, aged 3 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 East 31st-st.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 19, Rev. JOSHUA SMITH, of Newark, N. J., aged 56 years, for many years Minister of St. Philip's Church and Missionary.

Funeral in Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TIEMANN.—On Monday, Aug. 21, MARGARET LIVINGSTON, infant daughter of J. W. and M. A. Tiemann.

Funeral Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 93 West 43d-st.

TOY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, WILLIAM TOY, aged 62 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 East 52d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, CLARENCE, youngest son of the late T. J. and Eliza Wallace, aged 4 years and 6 months.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

WARING.—At his residence, in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 21, GEORGE E. WARING, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M.

WOOD.—At Katonah, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 10, of cholera infantum, CHARLES WRIGHT, son of Hosea F. and Agnes J. Wood, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. A. C. Wolf, the Consul of the United States at Basle, of the death, on the 26th day of June last, at Engelberg Canton, of Mr. W. B. WEINBERGER, a resident of New-York, and Captain of Company I, Columbia Rifles, of New-York, in 1856. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTEMUS WARD'S NEW BOOK
Will be ready in a few days.
ARTEMUS WARD, HIS TRAVELS.

A *Second* book by the great ARTEMUS WARD. Containing among other laughable, rich and racy writings, never before in print, his celebrated amusing adventures "Among the Mormons." Full of comic illustrations by MULLEN. Price $1 50.

*** Also a new edition of his *First* Book. Price $1 50.

Also ready on the same day,
OUR ARTIST IN CUBA.

A pocket volume of sketches—mostly comic—illustrating the adventures and incidents of a visit to the West Indies in 1865. By GEO. W. CARLETON. With 50 drawings on wood. Beautifully printed on tinted paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Price $1 50.

RECENT CAPITAL BOOKS.

Squibob Papers—A comic book by "John Phœnix". $1 50
Looking Around—A new novel, by A. S. Roe......... 1 50
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—A third series.............. 1 50
Gomery of Montgomery—A new novel................ 2 00
Wylder's Hand—An exciting new English novel..... 1 75
Fairy Fingers—Mrs. Ritchie's (Mowatt) new novel... 1 75
St. Phillips—New novel by author of "Rutledge"... 1 75
Hugh Worthington—Mrs. Holmes' new novel.......... 1 50
Mary Brandagee—A new "Woman's novel"........... 1 75
Superior Fishing—Roosevelt's new sporting book... 2 00

***All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THE HERO'S OWN STORY.
Just published:
GENERAL SHERMAN'S
OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
OF HIS
GREAT MARCH
THROUGH GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS.

From his departure from Chattanooga to the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and the Confederate forces under his command.

To which are added,

Gen. Sherman's evidence before the Congressional Committe on the Conduct of the War; the Animadversions of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, with a Defence of his proceedings, &c.

One vol., 12mo, 214 pp., paper covers. Price 50 cents. Mailed post free on receipt of price.
BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, Publishers,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

DORA DARLING;
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
PRICE $1 50.

"This is one of the most entertaining and intensely interesting stories which the war has produced. Dora is an original character, placed in circumstances of great novelty and exciting picturesqueness."

"A tale of the war, romantic and thrilling, with stirring incidents that illustrate the power of human sympathy, woman's tenderness and Christian effort. It carries the reader through the battle-field, among the sick, wounded and dying, and holds his attention with increasing force until the close."—*New-York Observer.*

"For interest, this is emphatically the book of the war, so intensely interesting that one cannot lay it down after having commenced it until its last page is turned."—*Union.*

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS,
PUBLISHED BY
D. VAN NOSTRAND, NO. 192 BROADWAY.

JOMINI'S LIFE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I. Translated from the French, with notes by Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, LL. D. 4 vols., 8vo., with an Atlas; cloth, $25; half morocco, $35.

JOMINI'S GRAND MILITARY OPERATIONS; Or History of the Wars of Frederick the Great. Translated from the French by Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A. 2 vols., 8vo., with an Atlas; cloth, $15; half morocco, $21.

BOYNTON'S HISTORY OF WEST POINT. With maps and illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo.; cloth, $6; half calf, $7 50.

ROEMER'S CAVALRY, Its History, Management and Uses in War. By J. ROEMER, LL. D. With illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo.; cloth, $6; half calf, $7 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Dr. LEVETT has no branch establishment.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

J. W. Weston:

DEAR SIR: The metallic artificial leg I ordered of you Sept. 4, 1864, has given me perfect satisfaction.

Its simplicity, ease, natural motion and strength cannot, in my estimation, be surpassed, if equaled; and I have no hesitancy whatever in recommending it to all unfortunates like myself who have lost a limb.

It is as good this very day as when I first ordered it, which is saying a good deal for its durability, if the length of time it has been worn by me is considered.

GEORGE W. HOPE,
Company A, Sixth New-York Cavalry.

CATARRH!—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS!

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., makes the following proposition: As not one case of catarrh has ever been cured by the remedies hitherto applied, I ask the benevolent societies to each select a catarrh patient, whom I will cure gratis, by way of demonstrating the positive remedials I have discovered in the vegetable kingdom. My treatise on nature's remedials for all diseases will be sent to applicants who remit ten cents and a stamp.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

ARMY CORPS BADGE, PINS AND RINGS of 16 carat gold, richly enameled. BRYANT & BENTLEY, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

CIRCULAR NOTES

IN SUMS OF £10 AND UPWARDS

UPON THE

Union Bank of London,

available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale at the current rate of Exchange, by

L. P. MORTON & CO.,
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.
T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Denumbersfollowing ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 184, 192, 198, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 37, 761, 835, 848, 896, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon. ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865. J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—1aw6m

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board. HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

ENRIGUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, the following bonds, viz.: $4,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds, Nos. 1,552, 1,553, 1,554 and 1,555, $1,000 each; also, $3,000 in U. S. 7 3-10 notes. Purchasers and others will please mark above numbers, and give notice to subscriber of any one offering them for sale. THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 70 Beekman-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. CROMWELL & MUNROE, Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
Dated July 19, 1865. jy19-1aw10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-1aw10wW

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

OUR BEAUTIFUL INCORRUPTIBLE MINERAL TEETH inserted on an improved plan; full sets from $15 to $30; warranted to last a lifetime; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are substituted. Gold and other fillings done at $1 and upward. Drs. BODINE No. 190 Grand-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO., ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo. G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILL hold their 36th Annual Exhibition at the Armory on 14th-st., New-York, from Sept. 12, to Oct. 19. It will consist exclusively of *American Inventions, Manufactures, and Productions.* Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Horticulturists and others are solicited to contribute articles for Exhibition. No charge will be made for space. Inventors and Manufacturers of Machinery are particularly solicited to exhibit, as it is intended that the Exhibition shall be largely composed of Machinery in motion. Application for space should be made at once, in which should be stated the nature of the article, name and residence of exhibiter, and amount of space required. Machinery received as early as 1st Sept. Other articles from the 6th to 12th Sept. PREMIUMS of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas will be awarded. In the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, Silver Cups and Plate will be awarded. Application may be made and circulars obtained by addressing "S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., American Institute, New-York." Articles for Exhibition must be directed to "J. W. CHAMBERS, Armory, 14th-st., New-York."

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., N. Y.

WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

8,000 TO 9,000 FIRST QUALITY STEEL point railroad picks for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their
Large Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS,
PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS,
In entirely New Styles.
HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,
FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
and a full line of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
which are now offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SHOE TRADE LINENS.
A LARGE LINE OF LINEN GOODS, SUITABLE FOR SHOE LININGS,
For sale to the Trade, by A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo[rk]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTY HAVING EXtraordinary facilities in the China trade, where $50,000 can be advantageously used to large profits, desires a partner, active or silent. None but principals with the means need apply. References exchanged. Address, appointing interview, BANKER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO extend a florist and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $15,000—By a young man, in a safe legitimate business, established for twenty years. Address SHIPPING, Box No. 2,466 Post-office, New-York.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES[T] in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B[ox] No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 208 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn. 300 tons.

ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 800 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austerlitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 278 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 164 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera[l] and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers, barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 330 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.

Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ON FRIDAY, 25th inst., at the office of the company, Athens, Greene Co., New-York, for filling about 30,000 cubic yards, for building 200 feet of dock, and freight shed 500 feet long. For further information, apply at the engineer's office, as above. D. DREW, President.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about
1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—A large quanty of Bread, Beef, Flour, Rice, Beans, Butter, Coffee, &c., &c.
CLOTHING—Pea Jackets, Round Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Shirts, Drawers, Trousers, Shoes, Caps, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of Cloth, Flannel, Nankin, Sheeting, Duck, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES—4,800 lbs. Tobacco, Handkerchiefs, Ribbon, Tape, Knives, Scissors, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Soap, &c., &c.
A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. je29-1awtaug23.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 23, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
250 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
3,000 boxes fresh Menton lemons.
Cargo brig *W. Butcher*, from Menton.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.
CONTENTS OF THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, NO. 131 WEST 14TH-ST.,
A FEW DOORS WEST OF 6TH-AV.,
will be sold THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at Public Auction, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. The house has been furnished but four months, and is elegantly furnished throughout, consisting in part of superb Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Furniture in suite, Rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, Damask and Lace Curtains, French Plate Mirrors, Elegant Bronzes, Parian and Bisque Figures, Lava and Sevres China Vases and Ornaments, Historical and Landscape Paintings, &c.
MAGNIFICENT 7¼-OCTAVE PIANO, FOUR ROUND CORNERS, ELABORATELY CARVED, STEINWAY, MAKERS.
Dining, Chamber and Nursery Furniture of all descriptions, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Spring and Hair Mattresses, 900 yards Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Sofa Beds, Chairs, Shades, Oval Mirrors, Silver Cutlery, Bohemian and French China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.
Purchasers will find men on the premises to cart, pack, or ship their goods, if desired.
H. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers. With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.
For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ONE THOUSAND CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues and samples are now ready.
At private sale, a large variety of Winter goods.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.
WM. M. BRUNDAGE.
FRANK BRUNDAGE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.
BALL, BLACK & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, contains a brilliant display of Fall fashions, a fine steel engraving of Mount Tom; portrait of Gen. Meade, new music: "Grand Festival March, by Charles Fradel, an original and splendid poem by George W. Bungay, illustrated, the continuation of Miss Virginia Townsend's splendid story "Ruth Dexter's Better Days," also "the Minister's Wife" by Anna Raymond, and other stories, also household matters, architectural designs, and many other brilliant novelties, with our usual one dollar's worth of full sized patterns, etc., etc., all for twenty-five cents, yearly $3, with a valuable premium, universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine. Single copies, as specimens, mailed free, on receipt of 25 cents. Back numbers 10 cents. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—A PHYSIOLOGICAL and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by WM. EARL, M. D. 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, and thirty other diseases. Mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operating Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 155 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ, MISS M. E. BROWN, MISS M. L. McCLURE.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded play-grounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 58½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 260 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 863 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 29th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

PRIVATE TUTOR.
Prof. E. TELLERING will be happy to receive, at his recitation-rooms, No. 819 Broadway—established 1852—one or two young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a private tutor, French, Latin, English grammar and composition, history, geography: also, German and Greek, if required. Further particulars on application.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

HENDERSON.
The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 228 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE—NO. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., established 1840. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Notice.—Pupils will be received at the reduced charges of the Summer term until Sept. 1 only.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 36th-st.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-school for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY AS RESIDENT governess, capable of teaching German and music and to speak French; also an English resident governess, to teach English in all its branches. Apply on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 24 and 25, to Mrs. ST. SIMONS, Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, in Western Va., a lady to teach vocal and instrumental music, and to assist if necessary in the English branches; must be an accomplished vocalist. Address, stating age, reference, &c., H. J. K., Washington, Penn.

WANTED—IN A DAILY MISSION SCHOOL, A female teacher competent to give instruction in the rudiments of English education and in vocal music. Apply by letter, or in person, to No. 25 West 41st-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher of several years' experience as Principal, a good disciplinarian, and highly recommended, desires a situation. Prepares young men for business or college. Address ADELPHOS, Station C, New-York.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in English, music and French, (which language she speaks fluently,) desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in this city. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, HAVING a few leisure hours, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family or first-class school. Address H. J. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 18TH INST. IN A 10TH-AV. horse-car, a POCKETBOOK, containing money and papers. F. S. FREESE, Allerton's Yards, West 40th-st.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 23
ETNA..........SATURDAY..........Aug. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........Sept. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..........95 | Steerage to London..........33
First Cabin to Paris..........105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE..........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..........(Building)..........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE..........FRIDAY..........Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1..........NEW-YORK..........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid steamship
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with first-class accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 9, North River.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SHARE Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and the NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST Commander,
having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH..........Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA..........Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER..........Capt. ROSE.
Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail from Pier No. 28 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.
The new and fast steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
Capt. MERYMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
IDAHO, HOLMES, Commander,
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander,
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander,
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
The IDAHO
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage..........$35
The new and fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,
Charleston.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.—ATLANTIC COAST Mail Steamship Company.—The fast A 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. REIMER, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 50 North River, and will leave for the above port on Wednesday, 23d August, at 3 P. M., landing her cargo on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, having very fine accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR Liverpool. The CUBA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sale from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 7 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail 6th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

NOTICE—TO NEW-YORK AND SANDY HOOK PILOTS, AND TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held Aug. 22, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that by-law No. 28, suspended Dec. 24, 1861, be now and is declared in full force. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE—Warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment, warranted 5 years, 17 prize medals; testimonials from the most distinguished artists; fine second-hand piano cheap.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $800. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD piano cheap.—The advertiser will sell an order on a first-class city factory for a fine new piano, at a great sacrifice, and on easy terms. Apply at No. 97 Macdougal-st., one door from Bleecker.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS', NO. 726 BROADWAY, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $185.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The very laughable Pantomime of Monsieur
DUCHALUMEAU.
Previous to Pantomime,
FIGHTING GLADIATORS BY THE TALLEEN BROTHERS AND THE NICOLO TROUPE.
FANCY AND COMIC DANCES by Miss E. SHELL, Miss DAVENPORT and Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE FEARLESS YOUTH—YOUNG NICOLO, ON THE PERILEUSE FLYING-TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BLITZ' NEW HALL,
720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THIS WEEK.
IMMENSE APPLAUSE NIGHTLY.
Hall filled each evening with the beauty and fashion of the city.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.
THE FAVORITE MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST, with his troupe of one hundred learned
CANARY BIRDS.
Admission, Parquet 75c.; Dress Circle 50c., Balcony; children 25c.
Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

ADOO! ADOO! ARTEMUS WARD'S
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK,
Commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1865,
AT IRVING HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Entirely New Mormon Entertainment with some cheerful new stories and
New Scenic Illustrations and Music.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASSENGER steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:40, 8:30, 9, 8, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, at 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, and others, will please call at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chamber-st., and receive their tickets and bills for the excursion to take place on the coming 5th day of September; also to hear the report of the committee on the 6th of July excursion, so as to give satisfaction to all. Let every veteran attend daily this week.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman Committee.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23,
Last night but one of the
DISTINGUISHED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
Who will appear as
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY
IN
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
And also, by special request, in his great character of
HANDY ANDY,
With songs and dances.
THURSDAY EVENING,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
AND
HANDY ANDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, benefit and last night but one of Mr. DAN BRYANT, when he will appear for the first time as
GERALD PEPPER,
In Lover's celebrated drama of
THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1865.
and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THIRTY-NINTH REPRESENTATION.
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
In three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq.
THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
The General Production on a scale of
GREAT MAGNIFICENCE
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Manager..........GEORGE WOOD.
Grand engagement of
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN,
limited to (23) twenty-three performances, beyond which it cannot be prolonged, will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 28.
HENRY VIII. AND JEALOUS WIFE.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY, (only time.)
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
HAMLET.
Few if any of the plays can be repeated more than a second time.
Box office open between 8 and 4 o'clock daily when every facility will be given to secure seats for each representation.
Prices—same as other first-class theatres.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN CONTRALTO,
pupil of Madame E. Seguin, begs to announce her FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN HER NATIVE CITY, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, and at the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Aug. 28.
MME. ANNA BISHOP,
the great prima donna, has kindly consented to appear on both occasions; also,
MR. CHARLES LASCELLES,
the celebrated Comic and Descriptive Vocalist. Other eminent artists will appear. Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1865.
BENEFIT,
and last night but one of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
when he will appear, for the first time, as
GERALD PEPPER,
in Lover's celebrated drama of
THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS,
and also as
HANDY ANDY.

FALK'S BELVIDERE LION PARK,
8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor..........PAUL FALK.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING—GREAT ATTRACTION.
TWENTY-FOURTH FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
TWENTY-FOURTH FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT CONCERT CONCERT
CONCERT CONCERT CONCERT
will take place under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS, THEODORE THOMAS.
THIS WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4½.
An attractive and brilliant programme will be given.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

MUNICIPAL SQUABBLES.

ATTACKS UPON OUR CITY OFFICIALS.

History of the Street Cleaning Contract.

Official Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commission.

Why the Contract was Not Given to Some—Why it Was Given to Others.

PRESENT POSITION OF ALL THE PARTIES.

ANIMUS OF THE ATTACK.

We had hoped that the question of street-cleaning was at rest. We supposed that the action of the Legislature, the signature of His Excellency the Governor, the award of the commissioners, and the steady working of the contractors, would, for a time at least, lay the perturbed spirits of lobbyists and politicians, while the sprinkling-carts of the city did the same by the dust of the pave. Our lot is otherwise; unto dust we must return; and the charges of Mr. GREGORY in behalf of himself and others furnish the broom of discontent which has again stirred up the dirty controversy. Surely our readers have not forgotten the pleasant name of HACKLEY, nor do we believe that the contract of that name has entirely faded from their memory. They will doubtless be encouraged when they learn that that little venture upon their rights has at all events been thoroughly disposed of, and they will be interested, not pleased, to know that poor HACKLEY was virtually ruined by the same, and that those rash individuals who attempted to carry on the contract are completely played out, used up, defunct.

Last year the City Inspector and the Corporation Counsel managed the affair, and drew up specifications which really looked so very much like those of the celebrated Hackley contract, that unless one was told that they were different he would never think it. This Street Commission of 1864 advertised for proposals, of which they received but two. One was from a Mr. BADGER, who offered to do the work for $300,000; the other was informal and was not read. When the Mayor opened Mr. BADGER'S bid he made a trifling mistake of $200,000, so that it appeared that Mr. BADGER wanted $500,000 instead of $300,000. Mr. BADGER was not present to correct the mistake, and as $500,000 was more than the commission was authorized to give, it was not accepted. Mr. BADGER naturally felt aggrieved, and threatened to hold the commission responsible for damages; he commenced a suit, which, we believe, was soon after dropped.

From this time, and in consequence of this action, the

CITY INSPECTOR UNDERTOOK

the work by direction of the Board of Health, which, near the close of the Opdyke administration, assumed the control of matters. How clean the city was kept, and what it cost, are items of record. Many of the streets were filthy in the extreme; and, while we in no way propose to enter into the question of responsibility as between the City Inspector and the Board of Health, we should be false to the fact if we did not state that the streets are very far from clean, and the bills very far from small. Not far from a $1,000,000 was the footing, while complaints, numerous and constant, arose from a suffering and impatient people. The energy with which Mr. BOOLE attacked parties and measures, the business tact which he displayed in private and public affairs, and the success which attended him whenever he made a decided effort at cleanliness, convinced the people that he could do better if he chose, and they thought it very strange that unlimited means should fail under any circumstances to produce absolute nicety.

However this might be, the Legislature of the State took the case in hand, and on the 1st of May, 1865, passed an act appointing certain city officials a commission to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York. The commission consisted of

The Mayor—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
The Recorder—JOHN S. HOFFMAN.
The Comptroller—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.
The City Inspector—FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE.
The Corporation Counsel—JOHN E. DEVELIN,

These gentlemen met, received proposals, and awarded a contract. Their action has been impeached, charges have been preferred against them, their removal from office is demanded of the Governor, and they are directed to make answer to the charges. In view of this startling attempt to change the entire *personnel* of the municipal organization, a

FULL AND RELIABLE HISTORY

of the mode in which the commission came to their conclusion, the details of all their discussions, the minutes of their private sessions, and the terms of the contract awarded, are of grave and wide-spread interest.

THE FIRST SESSION

was held at the Mayor's office on the 6th of May, 1865, all the members of the commission being present. The representatives of the press, and the public generally, were not invited, and this is the first official publication of their meeting. Mayor GUNTHER was elected Chairman, and Recorder HOFFMAN Secretary. The terms of the act were read, the duties of the commission defined, and the full scope of its power discussed. On motion, Corporation Counsel DEVELIN was requested to prepare specifications, which should be presented at the next meeting. They then adjourned to the 8th of May.

Pursuant to adjournment, the commission met on the 8th, at which time Mr. DEVDLIN read a line of specifications, which were, in the main, such as were desired, but failed to meet the views of the commission altogether. It seems that the manure of the city belongs to the Sinking Fund, for whose benefit it is sold, and no provision was made in the first drawing of the specifications for a payment from the contractor as an equivalent for the value of the manure. This and other points were overlooked, and in order that everything might be correctly prepared, they adjourned again, this time to the 12th of May.

The third session was a very important one. The specifications, as finally adopted, with some exceptions, were presented, meeting the approval of the full board.

THE CONTRACT

has ten specifications in all, a brief summary of which it is desirable to print. The sections provide severally as follows:

1. All the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be thoroughly cleaned.

2. All the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, unless prevented by frost or snow, subject to determination of a majority of the commissioners, and the sweepings immediately removed.

3. All ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind, which may be delivered to the contractor, or that may be placed in barrels and other vessels upon the sidewalks, or elsewhere, shall be removed every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted.

4. The driver of each cart shall cause a bell to be rung, to give notice of the approach of the cart.

5. Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street, shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., every twenty-four hours. Park-row, Chatham-street and the Bowery, and the Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, from Twenty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets, shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., at least three times in each week, viz.: on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue to Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue to Forty-second-street, State-street, Whitehall-street, Wall-street, Cortlandt-street, Maiden-lane, Fulton-street, Chambers-street, west from Chatham-street, Grand-street east from Broadway, and Canal-street west from Broadway, each shall be swept at least twice in each week, unless prevented by frost or snow, subject as aforesaid.

In case of a parade, or any public demonstration, any street shall be cleaned, on written notice by the commissioners. All streets below Chambers-street, except around the markets, and where the market wagons stand, (which shall be cleaned daily in the forenoon,) shall be cleaned during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the first day of October, and before the hour of 9 A. M., between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

6. All dirt, of every kind, which the contractor shall remove, and all manure, shall belong to the contractor, who shall pay therefor, twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) per annum, in equal monthly payments, to the Comptroller of the city, for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the city debt, and said dirt shall be removed from the city in boats or scows, the construction of which shall be approved by the City Inspector, or a majority of said commissioners. Said boats or scows shall not be allowed to remain at their berths a longer time than shall be permitted by the City Inspector, or a majority of said commissioners, if, in his or their judgment, the public health is endangered thereby.

The dumping-grounds and places of deposit for sweepings and manure, now used for street-cleaning purposes, or purposes of dumping or deposit, are hereby assigned to such contractor for the purposes aforesaid, to be used free of charge.

7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the winter, and the cross-walks, and all gutters, intersecting the same, shall be kept clear of snow and ice, and the culverts of the sewers shall be kept free and clear, so that the water shall not be prevented from flowing through them.

8. The streets shall, in all instances, be sprinkled in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of November in each year, the gutters shall be washed out as often as the contractor may think necessary.

9. The purposes of the provisions of this contract are to secure clean streets in this city, and protect the public health, at a limited expenditure of money, for the period of ten years. The work shall be performed under the immediate supervision of the City Inspector. If the City Inspector shall at any time consider that the contractor has failed, in any respect, to comply with any of the obligations of this contract, or any other commissioner shall notify him of any such failure, he shall forthwith notify the contractor in writing of the default.

Alterations of the terms of this contract may be made from time to time by the consent of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, and the contractor and his sureties, or in case of the performance of the work by the said sureties, or any of them, by a majority of said commissioners, and such sureties as are performing this contract, in such manner as in the judgment of a majority of the said commissioners will more effectually secure the interest of the City of New-York in the premises.

10. In case the said contractor or sureties shall fail to make any of such payments of damages at the time specified, then the Corporation Counsel shall have the right, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of said commissioners, to institute legal proceedings against them to collect the same.

The contractor shall well, truly and faithfully do, perform and observe all things required of and incumbent upon the contractor for carrying the aforesaid sections into full and complete effect, and for the best interests of the city and its inhabitants.

The contractor shall well and fully indemnify and save harmless said parties of the first part, of, from and against all damages, costs, charges and expenses, which said parties of the first part may sustain or be put to, for or by reason of any misconduct, or any negligence, on the part of the contractor, agents, or servants, in carrying this agreement into effect; and all such damages, costs, charges and expenses may be retained and deducted out of the compensation which said contractor would otherwise be entitled to receive.

Ten per cent. of each semi-monthly installment of the contract price, as herein provided, shall be retained by the Comptroller until the expiration of each contract year. If, at the expiration of each year, this contract shall have been faithfully performed on the part of the contractor or sureties, the Comptroller shall issue to said contractor, or sureties, his warrant for the ten per cent. so retained by him.

For the true and faithful performance of this agreement, the parties of the first part will pay said part of the second part, the sum of dollars, each and every year, so long as said agreement shall remain in force, the same to be paid by the Comptroller of said city, drawing his warrant semi-monthly for a proportionate amount thereof, after deducting therefrom ten per cent. as hereinbefore mentioned, in favor of said contractor, subject, however, to the qualifications mentioned in this agreement.

The last specification also fixed the period of

TEN YEARS

for the continuation of the contract. Mr. DEVELIN moved that ten years be the term assigned, and the Recorder seconded the motion. Mr. DEVELIN contended that the powers of the commission were unlimited, and that they could, if they saw fit, make a contract for fifty years, which would be perfectly binding on the city. The Recorder thought otherwise. He said that the maximum period placed by the first law was five years; but this provision had been altered by the Legislature, so that now the minimum term was five years. This he thought was obviously for the protection of the contractor. Time and money are needed to perfect a system of machinery fit for the tremendous work of cleaning the City of New-York, and it would, he contended, be manifestly unfair to expect men to go to great expense for material, horses, carts and machinery of various kinds, when, at the expiration of a brief period, their contract would close and their material be left upon their hands. Five years would be too short a term, fifty years would be absurdly long; it would virtually grant a monopoly of the work to whoever should now receive it. Ten years he deemed a sufficient period. It was not so long that the interests of the city could suffer, it was not so short that the contractors could complain of useless outlay. It would afford the contractors opportunity of making a fair profit, and if a judicious award was made the city would be the gainer.

The rest of the commission agreed with the Recorder, and a unanimous vote settled the question. The next step was to

ADVERTISE FOR PROPOSALS,

and on the following day the papers made known to the public the fact that the commission would receive propositions from contractors, and that on the 22d of May the award would be made, the commission reserving to itself the right of rejecting any bid they might deem inconsistent with the interests of the city. Before the day of award arrived it was determined that $200,000 should be the amount of the security demanded.

On the 22d the commission met, with the several bids before them. Before proceeding to their consideration, it was suggested that in some respects the specifications, as given above, were too onerous upon the contractors. After some discussion, it was concluded that on the whole it would be best not to open the bids, but to return them to their authors, reconsider the specifications and reopen the entire matter. The office was thrown open, the several parties competing were admitted, and Mr. DEVELIN announced the decision of the commission, and the Mayor returned the envelopes to each bidder.

Mr. DEVELIN, at this session of the Board, suggested that it would be well if the specifications could be so amended that a literal compliance with their terms could be demanded of the contractors, and that the same should be so drawn that not only law but equity would enforce their provisions. Judge WHITING, who represented the Sanitary Compost Company, suggested an amendment in No. 6, which originally read as follows:

"All dirt, garbage, ashes, rubbish, and sweepings of every kind, which the said contractor shall collect and remove, as herein provided, and all manure, shall belong to the contractor, who shall pay therefor twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) per annum, in equal monthly payments, to the Comptroller of the city, for the benefit of the sinking fund, for the payment of interest on the city debt, and said dirt, garbage, ashes, rubbish, sweepings and manure, as fast as the same can be collected, shall be removed from the city in boats or scows, the *construction of which shall be approved by the City Inspector.* Said boats or scows shall not be allowed to remain at their berths a longer time than shall be permitted by the City Inspector if, in his judgment, the public health is endangered thereby. No deposit of any kind shall be made within the city, except such as in the judgment of the City Inspector, and any two other commissioners, may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and which may be required for such purpose. The dumping-grounds and docks, now used by the city for street-cleaning purposes, or such others as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall or may, from time to time, designate in lieu thereof, shall be furnished to the contractor free of charge."

He objected that this was leaving too much in the hands of the City Inspector, and it was finally amended as above. Certain factories and hotels are also compelled to keep their premises free from accumulative garbage at their own expense. This, Mr. BOOLE said, had been the invariable custom, and in deference to his experience the amendment was accepted.

Mr. DEVELIN thought that it would be well to consider the specifications as a *basis* of contract, so far as mere work was concerned; not, however, binding so far as legal requirements were concerned. To this Recorder HOFFMAN objected, and the idea was not adopted.

The new advertisement was published in the city papers for ten days, and suggestions were asked for from any party who might think he knew of something worthy of adoption. On the 29th of May the specifications in their amended form, as given in the summary above, were presented, considered and adopted. Numerous

ABSURD SUGGESTIONS

were received from venerable men whose ideas had come down from several generations, and who felt it their duty to aid the city in its endeavor to keep clean.

On the 3d of June the commission met and

OPENED THE PROPOSALS.

The contractors or their representatives were present, and the Mayor announced the right of the commission to reject any bid they might deem inconsistent with the interests of the city. There were seven a mystic number; the number of the family of the girl by the roadside; the eventful number of the Hindoo magician; the lucky number of the Druidistic and bearded priest; the exact number of men ambitious to clean the streets of the great Western Metropolis.

They were:

1. Edwin B. Helmbold	$400,000
2. Pat McCafferty, Charles Guidet, W. C. Kingsley	476,000
3. John McQuade	500,000
4. New-York Sanitary, &c., &c.	500,000
5. New-York Sanitary, &c., &c., with a sliding scale running from $400,000 to	260,000
6. New-York Sanitary, &c., &c., offering to do whatever the commission desired	500,000
7. Brown, Knapp & Devoe	498,500

After the bids were opened and read aloud, they were sealed up and left in the hands of the Mayor. The meeting then adjourned.

On the 5th of June the bids were again opened, and their respective merits discussed. Upon examination it was developed that Mr. HELMBOLD, who was all very well so far as he went, didn't go far enough. He had no sureties, and although he promised to obtain them, and place himself right before the commission, it was decided not to receive his proposal.

The propositions of the New-York Sanitary and all that sort of thing Company were then considered. Two of them proffered to do a higher grade of work than the commission desired, and it was doubtful whether they had a right to do any work of the kind at any price. After due deliberation—for the New-York Sanitary people are very anxious to do the work, and were considerably persistent in their determination to get the contract—the commission concluded that it was not contemplated by the Legislature to give the contract to companies, and that, second, the cleaning of streets was not one of the objects of the company, as indicated in its incorporation, and the legality of their contract might become a matter of litigation. The certificate of incorporation, which is on file in the County Clerk's office, was examined, and it being evident from this that the corporators had not intended to clean streets, the proposals were not received.

And here it may be proper to remark, that in the opinion of persons who should be posted, all

DIFFICULTY ARISES

now between the commission and the public as a normal sequence to the action of this company with the alphabetical and elongated title. Regardless of Recorder HOFFMAN'S politics, regardless of his reputation as an upright, square-dealing administrator of law and justice, we know that, as a man, his character stands before the people without a blemish, his reputation without a stain. Until now, no man has charged him with corruption, or bargaining, or malfeasance, and it is left for the originators of the present complaints to initiate a warfare against a pure man and an upright officer. We say against him, because, as the legal adviser of the commission, these important points, these questions of law, were left mainly to him and to Mr. DEVELIN, and the action being impeached, they are impeached.

The Recorder then moved that the contract be awarded to

THE LOWEST BIDDER,

exclusive of those whose cases had already been disposed of, viz.: HELMBOLD and the the N. Y. S. & C. Company. This was seconded and lost. The Mayor and Recorder voting in the affirmative, and the rest in the negative.

Mr. DEVELIN moved that the contract be awarded to MCQUADE & CO. It was seconded, but lost. Mr. DEVELIN voting aye; all the rest no.

Mr. BRENNAN, who seems to have kept very quiet all along, but who turns up like the sucking pig in time to get the fat, moved that the contract be awarded to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP. Before putting the motion, which was seconded, to a vote, the

CHARACTER OF THE MEN

was freely discussed, their antecedents canvassed, and their merits ascertained. It seems that Mr. BROWN has been a scale-maker, but that for a period extending through thirteen consecutive years he has been a contractor. He introduced Ridgewood water to the benighted inhabitants of Brooklyn; he laid the mains all the way from the lake to the city, and the pipes all through the streets—some ninety miles in all. No leak has yet been found; no complaint yet made. He built the sewerage on the east side of this city, and graded, a few years since, the Third-avenue. His credit stands high. He is a man of wealth, of established character, an estimable citizen, and a man of his word. These are all excellent points, and superadded is the prime recommendation that he is a professional contractor, who takes contracts for the purpose of doing the work, getting paid for it, and making a fair profit—this in distinction from the unprofessional contractor, who takes a contract to sell it out, not caring whether its provisions are kept or not.

The commission wisely concluded that this was what they wanted. It was their duty to secure the cleansing of the streets, and ignoring politics they very properly looked at the man's points rather than his poll popularity. They awarded the contract to the firm of which Mr. BROWN is the chief and head, and since then the

WORK HAS BEEN DONE

to the satisfaction of the commission, and very greatly to the benefit of the city. At first, as the TIMES has before now shown, politicians and rascally strikers attempted to bluff them; horses' throats were slashed, their legs were cut, and their blood let out. Barns were burned, wagons smashed, laborers beaten, threats bandied; Aldermen and other notorieties did their worst to break the spirit of the contractors. They failed, and now the milder form of opposition is invoked. What will be the result time alone can decide. Thus far, as we have intimated, there has been no trouble between the commission and the contractors. The Mayor says the work is well done, the City Inspector is pleased, and thinks the city is as clean as it has been for a long time; the Comptroller has no complaint to make, and the rest are satisfied, we presume.

There were

SOME COMPLAINTS

in the early part of July. It was said that Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues was not clean; that on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the garbage boxes were not emptied. But we believe the streets, as a whole, where it is practicable, have been and are cleaned in strict conformity with the terms of the contract, and we presume the contractors, supported by the Mayor, the Recorder, the Comptroller, the Inspector and the Corporation Counsel thus far, will find themselves upheld by the great people in time, if they continue faithful to their trust and don't yield a peg to mere politicians or party hacks.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT.—"Laffan," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*—the foremost of the few thoroughly loyal Irish-American Catholic journals—citing the editorial paragraph relative to the Celtic leaders of the national armies, which appeared in the TIMES of the 16th inst., adds: "The TIMES might have added that not only in the military line, but in the various walks of civil life, Celtic mind and muscle lead the van. Take, for example, the single field of journalism. In the City of New-York—the foremost city of the Union, and the third city of the world—the most influential morning newspapers are the TIMES, edited by HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, (late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, and Member of Congress elect from the Sixth District in this city,) whose family is immediately of Welsh, and remotely of Norman origin; the *Tribune*, edited by HORACE GREELEY, who proudly proclaims the fact of his descent from Ulster (Ireland) stock; and the *Herald*, owned and edited by JAMES GORDON BENNETT, a Scotch Celt. The representative evening journals are the *Evening Post*, of which the great American poet, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, whose family is of Irish origin, is chief editor and proprietor; and the *Commercial Advertiser*, which is mainly owned and edited by CHARLES MORAN, (late President of the New-York and Erie Railroad,) who is one of the most philosophic writers of the free trade school of political economists in America, and who avowedly is of Irish stock. All these are purely and unmistakably of the Celtic race."

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The first grand annual pic-nic of the Fenian Brotherhood of Elizabeth, N. J., will take place at Sommer's Grove, on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

SUMMER NIGHTS' FESTIVAL.—The Teutonia Mannerchor hold a Summer nights' festival at the gardens corner of Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, on the 4th of September next.

THE FIREMEN'S RIOT.

Inquest by Coroner Gover at the Delancey-street Police-station.

CONFLICTING AND UNSATISFACTORY TESTIMONY.

Verdict Censuring the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for Delay, and Recommending the Immediate Disbandment of Six and Forty-one.

NO PERSON HELD TO ANSWER.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner GOVER impanneled a jury at the Delancey-street Police-station, and proceeded to make an investigation concerning the riot which occurred at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last, at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets. A great multitude of citizens of the Thirteenth Ward were interested spectators from the beginning to the close of the investigation, and when the jury returned, at nearly 9 o'clock, with a verdict censuring the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for tardiness in organizing the Paid Fire Department, the audience greeted the verdict as one eminently fit to be made. We publish below the substance of the voluminous testimony which was taken, omitting only those portions that are mere repetitions. The gentleman who published a card in yesterday morning's TIMES, alleging that the Thirteenth Precinct Police were not on the ground until the fiercest of the fighting had been done, may observe that although the witnesses nullify each other's evidence on other points, they yet agree on the one point, that the police were in at the beginning, and fought like brave men until they had won a substantial victory. Further remark concerning the conflicting and unsatisfactory testimony which was given by the members of the contending fire companies is hardly necessary, since it can be seen at a glance that each company, to use the firemen's vernacular, had "put up a job" for the other. It may be remarked, however, that the jury, which was composed of a most respectable and intelligent class of our citizens, evidently tossed this chaff aside as worthless, and probably argued in this wise: These companies are striving to outswear each other; they have had their fill of rioting, and the Metropolitan Police have come out of the contest victors; the injured are mainly "bunkers" and "runners," a class of citizens that we do not care to encourage; the testimony does not fasten the riot upon any person in particular, and we might as well drop the case here by making such suggestions as may tend to prevent a recurrence of these disgraceful scenes. The testimony was as follows:

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FORTY-ONE FIRED FIRST.

Anthony Burk, of No. 38 Scammel-street, sworn: I am foreman of Engine Company No. 6; between 12 and 1 A. M., on Sunday, the bell struck for the Sixth District; I turned out with my company, and went up through Montgomery and Ridge streets, and on reaching Ridge-street found the lights all out; I brought my company to a halt near Delancey-street, where No. 6 Hose had stopped; No. 41 Engine Company followed us down Ridge-street, and I heard some of their company say, "Give it to them! Kill the sons of b——s!" Forty-one's men, who had no fire-caps on, drew their engine up just by us; my assistant foreman was standing by me, when he was struck by a trumpet in the hands of a man that I cannot recognize; then pistol-shots began to come from a party standing opposite my engine; Officer Gray asked me what was the matter, and I requested him to assist me; he thereupon attempted to arrest some of the assailants; I think that they had fired about fifty shots at that time; subsequently a party came from the sidewalk and made an attempt to upset our engine, and while they were in the act of doing so several shots again came from the opposite side of the street; they were aimed toward the engine; my men protected themselves and their engine as best they could; my men did not return the fire; I noticed clubs in the hands of the men on the opposite side of the street; only twelve men were on my rope when I went to the fire; I did not anticipate any difficulty when we started out, although we had been threatened by Forty-one's Company, and they had said they would "get hunk on us;" I received three pistol shots—one across the ear, one on the right cheek, and one near the right eye; the wounds were superficial; the police came to our assistance, and quelled the riot; by orders of the Chief Engineer I took my engine back to the house: one of my men, named Charles Oram, was shot in the neck, and several of the men were injured by missiles; the street having been dark, I am not able to identify any of the persons who made the assault upon us; the assault was commenced upon us as soon as Engine No. 41 stopped.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX NOT PREPARED.

Charles Oram, of No. 269 Henry-street, sworn: I am a member of Engine Company No. 6; about five minutes after our engine had reached the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets, Forty-one engine came up and stopped a little ahead of us, about half the length of the engine, on our right; as soon as they stopped, I heard the Foreman of No. 41, William Hennessy, say: "Shoot the sons of b——s;" he repeated the order, prefixing the word Irish; Forty-one Engine Company then struck out with clubs, and within two seconds, fifty or more pistol shots were fired by these men; I then went to Mr. Burk, and while standing by his side received a pistol shot in my neck; I cannot say who shot me, but to the best of my recollection the bullet came from one of No. Forty-one's men; having been wounded, I went to the Seventh Ward Police-station to procure surgical aid; remained there until the Foreman sent for me; I then went to the engine-house; the fighting was going on when I left; we had not more than twelve men, and I think that Forty-one had twenty; on account of the darkness and confusion, I cannot recognize any of the persons that attacked us; Forty-one's men wore no fire-caps; none of our men fired back on Forty-one; not anticipating any difficulty, our men had not prepared for the encounter; I heard at the fire in Water-street, about a week ago, that Forty-one's men intended to "get square" with us at the next fire, and our meeting on Sunday morning was the first subsequent to that threat; when we reached Ridge-street, I saw no fire.

FORTY-ONE ATTEMPTS TO UPSET SIX ENGINE.

Thomas Clerksen, of No. 17 Scammel-street, sworn:—I am a member of No. 6 Engine Company, and turned out to the fire on Sunday morning last; at the beginning of the riot I was knocked down; I rose and walked toward the engine, and was again knocked down by a fire-horn; on rising and reaching the engine I perceived that there was an attempt to upset her; I was here again knocked down and struck, by what I do not know; again on my feet I saw something thrown at me; picked it up, and found it to be a pistol; when I reached the sidewalk Officer Gray approached and demanded the pistol; I gave it to him; our Foreman now gave the order to take up, and I went home with the engine; *the police reached the scene of the difficulty almost at the commencement;* I did not expect any difficulty, and therefore was unprepared for it; the men that fired upon us were not more than seven or eight feet distant; the pistol which I found between our engine and sidewalk having been taken from me by Officer Gray almost at the moment of my finding it, could not identify.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX FIRE FIRST.

Wm. Hennessey, of No. 134 Division-street, sworn: I am Foreman of No. 41 Engine Company; was in Grand-street when the alarm was given on Sunday morning; waited until the engine had reached Grand-street, and then took command; at the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets I found No. 6 Engine standing in the middle of the street; had to run our engine in close to the curb to pass her; we stopped about half the length of the engine ahead of No. 6; when we stopped I noticed a body of men all standing together on the left hand side of Engine No. 6; a volley of shot came from this body just as we stopped; I then told my men to stand by their engine; just as I gave this order, Bartlett McGee, a member of my company, shouted, "I'm shot!" the firing was too heavy for me, and I had to get away from the engine; the police rushed in and began clubbing every one; I was caught and beaten pretty badly; I tried to get back to my engine, but could not at that time; after a while I reached her, and ordered the men to back the engine round the corner and go home with her; on my way home the Chief Engineer ordered me to stop the engine, and I did so; he then directed me to take her home and lay her up; after we had taken the engine home, the police came and took charge of the engine and house: I cannot recognize any one that either fired upon or clubbed us; there were about fifty men in Grand-street when we turned the corner of Ridge and Grand streets; it was one of this crowd that told me that there was firing in Ridge-street; I did not see any firing when I reached Delancey and Ridge-street; several other companies beside No. 6 were there when I arrived; I did not order any person to "kill the sons of ——," and made no remark of that nature while on the ground; did not strike any person with my trumpet; did not see any of our men use pistols, clubs or pipes; I was not struck by any other person than the police; *the police arrived in about half a minute after the shooting commenced;* I do not know the deceased; I heard of his death on Sunday; he did not belong to my company; Quigley, who was shot, was not a member of my company; only one of our men was shot; I know that two of our men had their fire caps on; I did not have mine.

BITTMAN'S FUNERAL.

At this stage of the investigation MATTHIAS BITTMAN'S funeral train passed the Station-house, and there was a momentary cessation in taking testimony.

KNOW NOTHING.

Michael Kells, of Sullivan-street, near Spring, and *Charles Albright*, of No. 21 Ridge-street, were the next witnesses, but they knew nothing of the riot.

Owen Dermody, of No. 195 Delancey-street, sworn—I am a member of No. 41 Engine Company; we ran past No. 6 Engine in Ridge-street below Delancey; as I was going off the sidewalk into the street, some person hit me on the top of the head with a club; I now heard reports of pistols; saw the flashes in the direction of Delancey-street, where No. 6 Engine lay; saw a member of No. 6 Engine Company with his fire-cap on; saw this member of No. 6 fire a pistol; do not know and could not identify this man; saw a hook and ladder truck at the scene, but do not know whether No. 6 Hose was there; do not know whether the fireman that had the cap was a member of No. 6 Engine or No. 6 Hose; saw no member of No. 41 use either pistols or clubs; I had heard of no difficulty between Nos. 6 and 41 at a fire in Water-street; none of No. 6's men ever threatened me; the police reached the ground immediately on the commencement of the fight.

SIX ENGINE COMPANY THE AGGRESSORS.

Patrick Bolger, of No. 6 Morris-street, sworn—I am a member of Engine Company No. 41; I was near our engine, and saw a pistol flash; was then struck on the head and severely hurt; a policeman took me to the station-house and locked me up; while near engine No. 41, I saw six or eight pistol-flashes, all from where Engine Company No. 6 stood; I was in near the close of the difficulty; the police had then surrounded us; while I was on the rope and about to return to our house, a man sprang upon me, saying: "I'll give it to you, you son of a b——," and he then hit me on the head with a wrench; I was immediately arrested by a policeman; saw none of our men use clubs or pistols; when struck with the wrench, I did not strike back, and cannot recognize the man that struck me.

INNOCENT AND INJURED FORTY-ONE.

Thomas Cheever, of No. 200 Stanton-street, sworn: I am a member of Fire Engine Company No. 41; I went with the engine to the scene of the fire, and when we stopped I heard a cheer, and this was immediately followed by a volley of shots from the side of the street on which No. 6 Engine Company stood; the police rushed in immediately to quell the disturbance, and Mr. Hennessy ordered us to take up the ropes and go home with the engine; I am positive that one member of No. 6 Engine Company fired three shots; I can swear that this person was Mr. Anthony Burk, foreman of that company; I saw a pistol in his hand; he had on a fire cap and was in full fireman's rig; this was at the time of the firing of the volley; Chief-Engineer Kingsland halted our company near Broome-street, in Ridge; we had to stand fast until No. 6 passed; I left our engine in Grand-street; I saw a number of caps with 6 thereon, but it was so dark that it was impossible to say whether they belonged to No. 6 Engine or No. 6 Hose; Burk aimed directly at our engine when he fired; the police quelled the disturbance, resorting to no unnecessary violence; I do not know that any member of our company fired a shot; the wound which I have was not received at the fight, but is one of Capt. Steers' private marks.

John Murray, of No. 172 Delancey-street—I am a member of Fire Engine Company No. 41; was sitting on the stoop at my house with my wife; had not previously run to a fire for two months or more; saw something burning thrown from a roof; ran by the side of our engine to Ridge-street, and on reaching the spot where No. 6 Engine Company stood, I heard a cheer, and the crowd shouted: "Now, look out for yourselves, boys; here they come!" this was instantly followed by a volley of shot, and I received a spent bullet in the breast; went to my father's house, at No. 30 Ridge-street, and my wound was dressed by Dr. Blivin, Police Surgeon; I do not know who shot me; have heard that Companies Nos. 6 and 41 had previously had a disturbance in Water-street, but never heard any threats.

FOREMAN BURK IN FOR IT.

Edward A. Pembroke, of No. 92 East Broadway, sworn—I am a member of No. 41 Engine Company; was at the fire; saw Mr. Anthony Burk, foreman of No. 6 Engine Company, fire four shots; there was considerable firing; our machine went about twenty paces down Delancey-street, and was thus far from No. 6 Engine when the firing occurred; I stopped on the southeast corner of Delancey and Ridge streets, about ten or fifteen paces distant from our engine; the firing occurred at the moment when our machine stopped; I had heard firing previously; I saw Burk come from behind No. 6 Engine and fire four shots; he aimed toward our engine; I can recognize no other person that fired; I do not know that any member of our company fired; saw clubs and wrenches used, but do not know who used them; I entertain no unfriendly feeling toward Mr. Burk. To a juror—The street lights were not burning.

THE POLICEMEN'S TESTIMONY.

Officer Robert W. Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, sworn—I was in Grand-street when the fire-bell struck, at about half-past twelve o'clock; I ran toward the spot, and found Fire Engine Company No. 6 at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets; two or three fire companies were near No. 33 Ridge-street, whence the alarm of fire came; the alarm was occasioned by the burning of a straw bed on the top of the house; did not hear how the bed took fire; while I was making inquiry concerning the origin of the fire, I heard a noise, and learned that Engine No. 41 was coming; they stopped on the northeast corner of Delancey and Ridge streets; as soon as No. 41 stopped, I heard a cheer, but do not know which company cheered; there was then firing from both sides; I stood in the street, near the curb, about fifteen feet from No. 41 Engine, and only a few feet from Engine No. 6; saw a man fire from Engine Company No. 41; I at once arrested this man, and took him to the station-house, where he rendered his name as Owen Dermody; I failed to get his pistol; after he had been committed, I went back and saw a fireman that I do not know about to hit Thomas Cheever, of No. 41, and I knocked him down with my baton; the crowd was so great that I was unable to take this man into custody; I then heard Mr. Hennessey order his men to get on their engine and take her home; Mr. Burk now approached and requested me to protect him; I did not see him fire, nor had he a pistol that I saw; I advised him to take his engine home, assuring him that I would do all that I could for him; he then started his engine on down toward Rivington-street; I then saw a crowd rush, and I ran up to the engine No. 6, and saw Mr. Clerken with a revolver in his hand; I demanded the weapon and he said that I could not have it; I then seized the pistol and told him the station-house would be responsible for it, as I should deliver it to Capt. Steers; I then followed No. 6 Engine up Ridge-street; Forty-one was behind moving in the same direction; in Ridge-street, near Broome, the companies again indulged in a lively brush, and the police again separated them; I then heard the foreman of Engine No. 41 order his men into Broome-street, so that they might not enter Grand-street, but they did not obey his order, and pursued No. 6 up into Grand-street; a squad of fifteen policemen followed No. 41 up to Grand-street; a squad of Seventeenth Ward Police also followed Engine Company No. 6; we went with No. 41 to her house; I took McGee and Bittman to Bellevue Hospital; I cannot swear positively which company fired first; No. 41 had about the usual number of men; the main firing was at the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets.

Officer Henry Eulner, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, sworn—I heard the alarm and entered the house where the bed had been set on fire; several men aided in tossing the bed from the roof; I then went to the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets, where Engine No. 6 stood, on the southwest corner; then Engine No. 41 came and took the opposite corner, and almost immediately thereafter I saw many pistol flashes from both sides; Officer Gray and myself went in between the combatants, and had a warm reception; Fire Company No. 41 undertook to throw No. 6 machine over; I bade them desist, as the engine was the property of the city and not of the company; I drove them off thrice, and then, hearing bullets fly about my head, I went back to the station-house to get reinforcements; I saw Clerken and Dermody with pistols in their hands; when I returned with reinforcements both companies had made ready to go to Grand-street; at the intersection of Ridge and Broome streets they made another halt and fought again, but were separated by the police; I was struck by an ax, and my shield was flattened on my breast, but I suffered no injury; the police followed both companies to Grand-street; there the two companies separated, and the Seventh Ward Police took charge of No. 6, and the Thirteenth Ward Police accompanied No. 41 to her house.

Henry Eiseman, of No. 53 Attorney-street, sworn—I saw Bottman running in Grand-street, toward Ridge, at about quarter past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning; he was on the sidewalk; I merely spoke to him, and that was all; he did not say where he was going; I did not witness the fight; on Sunday morning I heard that he had been shot; I reached the station-house just as they were about to take him to the Bellevue Hospital; I never knew him as a "runner" with any engine; he was single; had been in the army; I went with him to the hospital; he made no statement touching the shooting.

Officer James H. Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, sworn—At the time of the hostilities in Ridge-street, near Broome, I saw one Albright with a hose-pipe in his right hand, raised in a striking attitude; his left hand was on the tongue of No. 41 Engine; I went up, and taking the pipe from him, arrested him, and Officer Haas and myself took him and the pipe to the station-house; the pipe, which was somewhat spattered with blood, was marked 6; another hose-pipe was taken by Officer Leach; when I reached the station-house Bittman, the deceased, was lying wounded in the front office; I felt his pulse; he did not say how he had been shot; he told me that he had received his wound in the battle at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets.

Lafay Schulum, of No. 89 Pitt-street, sworn